The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 25, 1871.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

Laying of the Corner Stone at Albany Yesterday.

A Terrific Rain-Storm Delays the Proceedings.

The Programme Finally Carried Out Under Difficulties.

Interesting Historical Address by Gov. Hoffman.

A Review of the Progress of the Empire State.

Impressive Masonic Ceremonies by the Grand Lodge.

Albany, N. Y., June 24.—A cold, disagreeable rain-storm set in this morning, owing to which the formation of the procession in honor of the laying of the corner-stone of the new Capitol was postponed until 12 o'clock. Several postponements were subsequently made on account of the storm. The procession was started in a drenching rain at 12 o'clock, but marched only over a portion of the route laid down in the programme. At 1:45 o'clock P. M. the head of the column reached the Capitol grounds, and at 2 o'clock the Grand Lodge entered the gate and proceeded to the platform, where the Lodge was opened by M. W. John H. Anthon, Grand Master. Hamilton Harris, Chairman of the Capitol Commissioners, then opened the ceremonies by an introductory address. He spoke as follows:

MR. HARRIS' SPEECH.

Fellow-Citizens: On the 1st day of May, 1865, the people, through their representatives, decided that a new Capitol building should be erected, adequate to the necessities, and commensurate with the growth and greatness of the State. Commissioners were appointed to execute the undertaking. Plans were adopted by the Board, with the approval of the Land Commissioners and the Governor, corresponding with the taste of the age and the rank and refinement of the commonwealth. This Capitol Hill, in this ancient city, was selected, not only for its central position in respect to the business and population of the State, but also for its commanding eminence and its historic traditions, as the site for the new edifice. Here, on the 9th day of December, 1867, the work of excavation commenced, and proceeded to the depth of sixteen feet below the surface. On the 7th day of July, 1869, the first stone in the foundation was laid, upon a solid bed of concrete masonry, three feet in thickness. Today, the basement story, with foundation walls of unsurpassed strength and solidity, having a height of twenty feet above the concrete, and covering an area of three acres is completed. And now, we are about to consecrate the enterprise by laying the corner-stone, with solemnities befitting so august an occasion. One-fifth of the work has been accomplished, and if the people shall coincide in opinion with the Board of Commissioners, that true economy consists in prosecuting it on the largest and most energetic scale, the years will not be many before yonder old Capitol, which was erected at the beginning of the century to supply the wants of a population of seven hundred thousand, will give place to this new one, which shall be worthy the high debates and lofty decrees of four million people, and which will stand for ages, the symbol of the resources, the power and the grandeur of the Empire State of the Union.

A PRAYER.

Rev. Dr. Ebenezer Halley next delivered a prayer, in which he said:

"Bless our city as the seat of legislation. We have assembled today to testify our profound conviction of the importance of this. Believing, that law must rest to a great degree the prosperity and stability of our institutions, feeling that its faithful administration is essential to the security of our lives, our liberties and our fortunes; recognizing this as an earthly jewel that has no compeer, a pearl beyond all price, the citizens of this Empire State have agreed, by their representatives, to erect this building, and thus to do homage to the majesty of law by enshrining it in an edifice worthy of its object. We place the structure to be here erected, of such architectural beauty and majestic proportions, under Thy care. Watch over it during the years required for its erection. May it arrive to its completion without the loss of life or limb; and may it long tower up in its colossal magnitude on this summit as a symbol of Thy guardian care, and an enduring monument of our national life and institutions. And do Thou raise up men who, within its walls, shall faithfully and seasonably advocate the best interests of their country: men of principle, men of incorruptible fidelity and devotedness to truth, men who shall act on the conviction that what is morally wrong can in no possible circumstances ever become politically right; men who spurn the aggrandizements of office when purchased by the surrender of principle or the shipwreck of a good conscience."

GOV. HOFFMAN'S ADDRESS.

Gov. Hoffman was next introduced and made the following address:

The city in which we are assembled, the capital of the State, is the oldest existing settlement in the original thirteen States. Here Hudson, the discoverer of our noble river, landed from his Dutch ship in 1609. Here the Hollanders settled in 1612. Here they built Fort Orange in 1614. The fort and the colony having been taken by the English in 1664, this city received the name of Albany in honor of the Duke of York and Albany; and so the first resting place of the adventurous Dutchmen got a Scotch name; we take good care, however, to pronounce the first syllable not in broad Scotch, but in still broader Dutch. In 1786 New-York and Albany received their charter from Gov. Dongan; these two being the oldest chartered cities of the United States. Here assembled the first Convention for the union of the colonies. It was held in 1754, and Benjamin Franklin was its presiding officer. Its ostensible object was the defense of the colonies against the savages; but a plan of union was then drawn up and adopted, the first recorded in the history of the country. The first session of the Legislature of the State in Albany was in 1797, in pursuance of a law that it should meet here every year unless it adjourned to some other place or was convened elsewhere by the Governor. It assembled in the Stadt House or City Hall, at the corner of what are now known as Hudson-street and Broadway, where the Courts of Justice of that day were held; where stood the prison, the whipping-post, the stocks and the pillory, and where freemen and slaves (for New-York was then a Slave State) were alike arraigned for trial and for punishment. It was about this time that the Corporation of the city, the seat of Government having been thus established here, made an offer to the State of any unappropriated ground as a site for public buildings; and the place where the Capitol now stands, on what was called Pinkster Hill, was chosen. The first act making provision for the Capitol shows that some things could be done as well as others in those days to which we are accustomed to refer as halcyon days, when men were more honest than now, and when all legislation was pure and perfect; when the object of every bill was indicated by its title, and not concealed, as sometimes happens in these latter times. What think you, was the title of this bill passed in 1804? You answer, perhaps, "An act to provide for the erection of a new Capitol in the City of Albany." You are mistaken. It was entitled, "An act making provision for improving Hudson River below the City of Albany, and for other purposes. It first directed the managers of lotteries, under the act for the encouragement of literature, to raise $30,000, and to pay the same to Commissioners for improving the navigation between Troy and Waterford, (which you know are above, not below, Albany), and then proceeded as follows: "Whereas the situation of the present Court-house in the City of Albany, is found by experience to be inconvenient for the transaction of business, and the corporation of said city having represented to the Legislature that they are willing to appropriate a lot of ground on the public square of the said city, for a site of a public building for the accommodation of the Legislature, and for a new City Hall, and have prayed that the present Court-house, and the lot used with the same, might be sold, and the proceeds thereof applied toward erecting and furnishing such new State House; therefore, Be it enacted that John Taylor, Daniel Hall, Philip S. Van Rensselaer, Simeon De Witt and Nicholas W. Quackenbush, be appointed Commissioners for the erecting and completing a public building in the City of Albany, &c., with sufficient and commodious accommodation for the Legislature, the Council of Revision, the Courts of Justice and the Common Council," &c. It further provided that the managers of the lotteries aforesaid should raise by lottery $12,000, and pay the same to the said Commissioners, for the purposes of the Capitol building. Not a word is found in the body of the bill about improving the Hudson River below the City of Albany. It nevertheless bears this indorsement:

In Council of Revision, April 6, 1804.

Resolved, That it does not appear improper to the Council that this bill should become a law of the State.
George Clinton.

How the ears of the Governor and of the Legislature would have tingled under the sting of criticism, and what a howl of indignation would have gone up from the partisan Press on either side now, if a Democratic or Republican Legislature of the present day had passed, and the Governor had approved a bill for the erection of the new Capitol, the title of the bill being "An act to provide for the improvement of the Hudson River below Albany, and for other purposes;" to say nothing of the money being raised, not by tax, but by lottery. Whether the Legislature, or honest and good George Clinton, the Governor, who, in the act of 1804, is described as "the person administering the Government of this State," was criticised according to the most approved style of the present day, I am unable to inform you. At the beginning of the present century, the population of our State was but a little more than half a million, and that of this city, its capital, a little over 5,000. A historian enumerates the public buildings then located here as follows: "A Low Dutch church, one for Presbyterians, one for Germans, one for Episcopalians, a hospital, the City Hall, a brick jail, the City Hotel, and a bank, established in 1794." In 1806, the corner-stone of what we call the old Capitol was laid by Philip S. Van Rensselaer, then Mayor, in the presence of the Chancellor, the Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the Corporation, the State House Commissioners, and the leading citizens, as we learn from the newspapers of the day; and, as was then said, with the usual enthusiastic accuracy of such occasions, it was to be built on "improved plans, embracing much elegance with great convenience and durability." There, my friends, it stands, it stands today, within our view, a monument of what we call the olden time; venerable, and though not yet three-score years and ten of age, full of historic associations, with rich memories of the past of this great and prosperous State clustering around it. Almost the whole of our State history, in peace and in war, has been made and written within its portals. There have been raised the voices of the great men of other days, whose names and words and deeds are still fresh in the memory of our people; Clinton and Tompkins, Van Buren, Marcy and Wright, and others now numbered with the dead. There justice was administered with a firm, well-balanced hand by Kent, Spencer, Thompson, Beardsley, Jones, Savage, Lansing, Bronson, Walworth and others, who made the reputation of New-York law reports world wide. There constitutions have been framed and laws enacted under the benign influence of which this State, during the present century, has grown from half a million to four millions and a half of people—a nation in itself. Where now are all who less than seventy years ago stood where we stand, when the old cornerstone was laid? Probably not one witness of that ceremonial is among us today. Man's work is more enduring than himself. Some facts about the old Capitol, in its early days, may be interesting to you. Its total cost was about $120,000, which was paid in part by the State and in part by this city. The Governor and the Council of Revision, the Senate and Assembly, the Supreme Court and the Common Council of the city, all, at first, had rooms in it. In the attic was the Mayor's Court and the State Library, the Society of Arts and the Board of Agriculture; while the County Clerk and the City Marshal occupied the basement. When completed, it was an object of excessive admiration. Travelers from abroad praised it. Dr. Stuart, of Edinburgh, described it as "a fine large object." Henry Nearan, an English traveler, says it presented a fine appearance. Prof. Silliman, in 1813, speaks of it as a large and handsome building of stone, furnished with good rooms for the Government and Courts of law; and the furniture of some of the departments, he says, exhibited a good degree of elegance and even some splendor; while another enthusiastic writer, born, I should guess, somewhere under our own starry banner, said, in 1833: "In the furniture of the rooms there is a liberal display of public munificence, and the American eagle assumes an imperial splendor." We can hardly realize the changes which have occurred since that corner-stone was laid. Then the number of the States was seventeen; their total population less than six million. Republican government was an experiment, just put upon its trial. The work of developing the energies of the country and its resources, agricultural and mineral, had hardly commenced. The group of what we call the Eastern and Middle States, and three or four Southern States, made up the Republic. The star of empire had not yet taken its way westward. States and territories, now thronged with a busy, energetic population were then a dense wilderness, the abundant riches of which were not even imagined. Not only beyond, but far east of the Alleghanies was an almost unknown land. Now thirty-seven States make up our beloved Union, which, thanks be to God, have been preserved even amid the fires of a terrible civil war. Forty millions of people constitute a brotherhood extending the hand of a common citizenship, from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic coast, on which the early pilgrims landed, to the golden shores of the Pacific, where a quarter of a century ago no American citizen could be found, but where now exist two great and prosperous States of the American Union. Trials we have had, almost beyond endurance, it is true. The long-smoldering fires of sectional differences and hate, kept in subjection as they were for many years by the earnest self-sacrificing efforts of patriotic men, once burst forth into a flame, in which the Republic was very nearly consumed. But the Union was saved, and it was saved because the States of which it was made up were, each of them, an independent government, and had the self-reliance which comes of independence. The Union was saved, not because it had what is called a strong government, ruling, as all strong governments do, over a weak people, but the people were strong and used to self-reliance; and they were able, through their State, county and town organizations, (our own beloved State being in the front rank,) to defend the integrity of the Union, upon the maintenance of which as a union of sovereign States, they knew depended the welfare and happiness of all. Now our people, so lately at war, are again at peace, determined to maintain a republican form of government, and to preserve alike the integrity and independence of the several States, and the perfect and harmonious union of all.

I have spoken of the population of this State, then and now. Since then it has made rapid progress, not only in population, but in all that makes a State great. Then we had few emigrants from Europe. Now every year a number nearly equal to the total population of the State at that day, land in the City of New-York, and are distributed over our country as permanent citizens. Then we had peace; no need of soldiers. Since then we have furnished hosts of brave men and true for the war of 1812, and the Mexican war; and in our late terrible civil contest, our State alone sent to the field nearly 475,000 armed men, a number about equal to its total population less than seventy years ago; and today, in the midst of peace, with no paid army, the State of New-York has, nevertheless, a volunteer force of 20,000 men, engaged otherwise in peaceful industry, but armed, equipped, disciplined officered, ready at a moment's notice, to defend the honor of the State and the rights of its citizens, as well as the Union of which it is the chief member. When the foundations of the old Capitol were laid, no steamer had navigated the great river which is our pride and glory; now there are hundreds of them, many of them very beautiful and very fast. With all their speed, however, they move too slowly for the spirit of the age. Then we had no artificial channels of navigation; now we have 1,000 miles of canals, the Erie uniting the great inland seas of our continent with the ocean. Then we had no railroads; now we have thousands of miles of them skirting our rivers, pushing through the valleys and around the mountain sides into the very wilderness. Then we were without telegraphs; now the obedient lightning carries our messages from the capital to the humblest of the many villages within our borders and to the far corners of the world abroad. Then we had no common schools; now nearly 12,000 school-houses are scattered over our State, in which every year 1,000,000 of children are taught the rudiments of a good education. The children in our schools are twice as many as were the whole people of the State when the old corner-stone was laid.

My fellow-citizens, in the seventy years since the building of the Capitol, our State has had a glorious and marvelous growth; true to its motto of "Excelsior." The old Capitol, long ago, ceased to be worthy of the State or to answer its requirements. Movements were set on foot for the erection of a new one. In 1863 the first appropriation was made for the purchase of ground. In the same year a resolution passed the Senate, directing the Trustees of the Capitol and the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Buildings to procure plans for a new Capitol. In 1865 an act was passed authorizing the erection of a new Capitol on condition that the City of Albany should give to the State, toward the purpose, the ground commonly known as the Congress Hall block. This condition was complied with, and in 1866 the first appropriation of $250,000 was made for the building. The work was begun, and has steadily gone on, each year fresh appropriations being made. I have mentioned these few facts relating to the old Capitol and the new one, for the sole purpose of making up a brief record of history for those who shall come after us; a record more useful, I think, and therefore more appropriate than any display of rhetoric would be. I would not, with too much show of words, break in upon the simple beauty of the services for which the Commissioners of the Capitol have arranged. I have said that almost the whole of the past history of our State has been written within the portals of the old Capitol. Its future record is to be made up within the new one. Whether what is to be shall be as honorable and glorious as what has been, will depend not upon the magnificence of the structure to be erected, nor upon the solidity of the foundation upon which it rests, but upon the intelligence, energy, virtue and patriotism of the people, whose representatives shall in coming years assemble here. From foundation to dome it may be of granite, firm as a rock, and lasting as the hills, yet it will be built in vain, unless the State shall have its foundation deeply laid in truth, equity and justice, and shall have for its corner-stone a great and enduring reverence for those fundamental principles of government which the fathers of the Republic contended for, in the perils of war, and left as a rich legacy to us. "Except the Lord build the house they labor in vain that build it. Except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain." Our responsibilities as a people have increased step by step with the rapid growth of the State and country, and will continue to increase. It is wise for us all, as we fix our hopes upon the great future which is before us, to remember always the counsel of our fathers, and to walk by the light which experience throws upon our path. The material past of the country may stand in meagre contrast to its great future, but the early history of the Republic will be more glorious than anything which shall be hereafter written, if we forget the men who made it, and the great truths which are inscribed in every volume and on every page of that early record. Let us lay the corner-stone of our new Capitol with the prayer that our beloved State may continue to grow in the future as it has in the past; and that its growth may be made manifest, not alone in the outward signs of prosperity and power, but also in a wider and wider diffusion of the elements of domestic happiness among its people. The glory and strength of a State consists not merely in its public edifices, its public works, its monuments of public or private splendor and munificence. Its sources of strength are to be found in the purity and vigor of character, the self-control of the men and women who constitute the State; its true glory in the general diffusion of virtue, peace and comfort among the homes of its people. That is the most perfect state, in which the benefits of constantly added wealth reach furthest down on the scale of society, and in which self-government, the government of each man over himself, renders other government all but unnecessary. To this wholesome and substantial growth the efforts of every one of us can contribute, with the help of God. And may God grant to each of us the will to do his part.

As the Governor concluded he deposited in a cavity of the corner-stone a metalic box, inclosing a glass casket, hermetically sealed, in which had been placed the following:

1. A silver plate, on which is inscribed—

"The corner-stone of a new Capitol Building, for the use and accommodation of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the State of New-York, was laid on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1871, by His Excellency John T. Hoffman, Governor of the State of New-York, assisted by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free-masons of New-York, M. W. John H. Anthon, G. M.

2. Laws relating to the New Capitol.
3. Reports of the New Capitol Commissioners to the Legislature.
4. Lithographic and photographic views of the New Capitol.
5. Constitution of the United States.
6. Constitution of the State of New-York.
7. Annual Message of the Governor to the Legislature of 1871.
8. Annual Reports of the State Departments for 1871.
9. New-York State Manual for 1871, and Civil List.
10. The Old and New Charter of the City of Albany.
11. The message of the Mayor, and other public documents relating to the Government of the City of Albany, for 1871.
12. The Albany *City Directory*.
13. The several denominations of gold, silver, and nickel coins of the United States, of the coinage of 1871.
14. Specimens of United States Treasury notes, and the fractional currency.
15. New-York newspapers of June 23, inst.
16. Albany newspapers of June 23.

THE MASONIC CEREMONIES.

After Gov. Hoffman deposited the box, John H. Anthon, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge being in his place, the following order was observed: Mr. Harris, the Presid ent of the New Capitol Commission, addressed the Grand Master, saying: "It seemed most fitting that your ancient and honorable fraternity should be invited to perform the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new Capitol of the State of New-York, and this I now invite you to do with the usual forms of Masonry."

The Grand Master replied: "From time immemorial it has been the custom of the ancient and honorable fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons to lay, when requested so to do, with their ancient forms, the corner-stones of buildings for the worship of God, for charitable objects, or for the purpose of the administration of justice and free government, and of no other buildings. This corner-stone, therefore, we may lay in accordance with our law, and gladly do so, testifying thereby our obedience to the law, and our desire to show publicly our respect for the Government under which we live. The Grand Master then called up the Lodge, remarking: "The first duty of Masons in any undertaking is to invoke the blessing of the Great Architect upon their work. Let us pray." Senior Grand Chaplain Schoonmaker, of Sing Sing, then offered the following prayer:

"O, most glorious and eternal God, Great Architect of the universe, who makest all things by Thy power, and adornest all things by Thy bounty, and fillest all things with Thy goodness, and sanctifiest the hearts and gifts of Thy servants; who in the days of old didst graciously accept the house our Grand Master, King Solomon, erected to Thy glory, we praise Thee and bless Thee that Thou hast thus far prospered the handiwork of us, Thy servants, who are this day met together in Thy fear and love, to lay the corner-stone of this building, dedicated to Thy service as the place of assembly of a Government which Thou hast blessed with freedom. We humbly pray that Thou wouldst vouchsafe to sanctify this house by the out-pouring of Thy holiness from on high. Let the sun of righteousness shine here, and the bright illumination of Thy grace. That which we dedicate, do Thou bless; that which we offer do Thou accept: those who shall assemble here, do Thou visit graciously and enlighten now and ever, even to the great accounting day, when we shall receive the reward of our labors in the Grand Lodge above."

An ode was then sung, the audience uniting in the chorus.

The corner-stone being raised, the Grand Master said: The Grand Treasurer will place in the corner-stone the memorials prepared for that purpose, and the Grand Secretary will read the list of what is so deposited.

The Grand Treasurer thereupon took formal charge of the massive box made of highly polished copper and hermetically sealed, and it was deposited in the place provided for it. This ceeemony was accompanied by music from the band, the Grand Lodge standing during the ceremony. When this was done the G. M. spread the cement on the stone, and it was lowered to the sound of music. The G. M. seated the Grand Lodge, and proceeded as follows:

Grand Master—Brother Deputy G. M., what is the proper jewel of your office?

Deputy Grand Master—The square.

Grand Master—What does it teach?

Deputy G. M.—So square our actions by the square of virtue, and by it we prove our work.

G. M.—Apply your jewel to this corner-stone and make a report.

Deputy G. M.—The stone is square; the craftsmen have done their duty.

G. M.—Brother Senior Grand Warden, what is the jewel of your office?

S. G. W.—The level.

G. M.—What does it teach?

S. G. W.—The equality of all men, and by it we prove our work.

G. M.—Apply your gavel to the corner-stone, and make report.

Junior G. W.—The stone is level; the craftsmen have done their duty.

G. M.—Brother Junior Grand Warden, what is the jewel of your office?

Junior G. W.—The plumb.

G. M.—What does it teach?

Junior G. W.—To walk uprightly before God and man; and by it we prove our work.

Grand Master—Apply your jewel to the corner-stone and make report.

Junior Grand Warden—The stone is plumb; the craftsmen have done their duty.

The Senior and Junior Grand Deputies, bearing the trowel and gavel, then approached the stone. The Grand Master, preceded by the Grand Marshal, advanced to the stone, spread the mortar upon it, struck three blows with the mallet, and, returning to his place, said:

I, J. H. Anthon, Grand Master of the Masons of the State of New-York, declare this stone to be plumb, level and square; to be well formed, true and trusty, and to be well laid.

The Grand Master proceeded to the stone, followed by the Deputy Grand Master, Senior Grand Warden and Junior Grand Warden, bearing the corn, wine and oil. The Deputy Grand Master scattered the corn, saying, "May the blessing of the Architect of the universe rest upon the people of this State and the corn of nourishment abound in our land." The Senior Grand Warden poured the wine, saying: "May the Great Architect of the universe watch over and preserve the workmen upon this building, and bless them and our land with the heavenly wine of refreshment and peace."

The Junior Grand Warden then poured the oil, saying, "May the Great Architect of the universe bless their land with union, harmony and love, the oil which maketh men to be of a joyful countenance."

The Grand Master returned to his place, when the Grand Marshal presented the Architect as follows:

"I present to you Thomas Fuller, the Architect of this building. He is ready, with the craftsmen, for the work, and asks the tools for his task."

The Grand Master then gave him a square, level, plumb and plan; saying: "Labor on this task and be blessed, my brother, in the work. May it be blessed with wisdom in the plan, strength in the execution, beauty in the adornment, and when complete may wisdom be still within its walls to enlighten, strength to encourage and sustain our rulers, and the beauty of holiness to adorn all their works."

Then followed a benediction by the Grand Chaplain, when the Grand Marshal made the following proclamation:

In the name of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, of the State of New-York, I proclaim that the corner-stone of the new Capitol of the State of New-York has this day been found square, level and plumb: true and trusty and laid according to the old customs, by the Grand Master of Masons.

An ode was then sung by the fraternity in full chorus, when the assembly dispersed.

The storm completely spoiled the demonstration. The city was full of strangers, who came hither to witness it, and the delegations of Masons were numerous and very full, notwithstanding the rain fell in torrents. Besides the entire Ninth Brigade and two independent corps—the Burgesses and the Jacksons—there were several thousand Masons and Knights Templars in the procession. The city and State Governments were also represented fully, and the line was over two miles long. Had the weather been pleasant, the display would have been the most magnificent, as well as largest of the kind, ever witnessed in the State.

WASHINGTON.

The Commissioner of Revenue in Favor of Tax Reliefs—The Currency Statement—International Masonic Courtesies—Administration of the Internal Revenue Office—The Hall Expedition.

Washington, D. C., June 24.—Commissioner Pleasonton has stated in response to a letter inquiring whether he would give his sanction and support to any measure which may be proposed to Congress whereby certain parties, in common with others, might obtain relief from the payment of a second tax on tobacco, snuff and cigars manufactured prior to the passage of the present Tax law, and remaining unsold at the several dates mentioned in said law, when all tobocco, snuff and cigars must be stamped before being sold or offered for sale, that he fully appreciates the justice of the claim for relief, and he authorizes Collector Smith, of the Third Maryland District, to inform the parties that he is ready to give the relief which shall secure this end and at the same time protect the Government from unjust demands.

THE TREASURY BALANCES.

The balance in the Treasury at the close today was as follows: Currency, $4,406,000; coin, $92,249,000; certificates, $16,928,000.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICE.

There is considerable interest in official circles concerning the opposing views of Secretary Boutwell and Commissioner Pleasonton on points connected with the administration of the Internal Revenue Office, particularly concerning certain decisions made by the Commissioner, who claims that his decisions are not subject to the revision or approval of the Secretary. It is known that Secretary Boutwell entertains a contrary view, as was recently shown in the case of the New-York Central Railroad Company this action on the subject amounting to a revision of the Commissioner's decision. Several other cases are mentioned, showing differences of opinion, which will probably be brought to the attention of the President and Cabinet for their consideration.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The subscriptions to the new loan today were	$35,000
The internal revenue receipts were	337,940
And for the fiscal year to date	143,122,569
Fractional currency received from the printers for the week ending today	634,500
Shipments of notes	925,000
Shipments of currency	1,021,800
The Treasurer holds in trust for the national banks, as security for circulation	359,437,550
And for deposits of public moneys	15,866,550
National bank notes in circulation at this date	319,149,534

MASONIC COURTESIES.

The Grand Master of Masons of the District of Columbia has just received the following communication from the Grand Secretary of England:

Freemason's Hall,
London, W. C., June 10, 1871.

M. W. Grand Master: I am commanded by the M. W. Grand Master of England, the Right Honorable the Earl de Grey and Ripon, K. G., to inform you that at the Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of England, holden on Wednesday, 7th of June, it was resolved to offer the sincere thanks of that Grand Lodge to the Masons of the District of Columbia and of the United States for their cordial reception of Lord de Grey as Grand Master of England.

By the next mail I hope to have the pleasure of transmitting the resolutions in due form. In the meantime, I have the honor to be, M. W. Grand Master, yours truly and fraternally,
John Hervey, G. S.

C. F. Stansbury, Esq., Most Worshipful Grand Master of Free and Accepted Masons of the District of Columbia.

THE HALL EXPEDITION.

The instructions for Capt. Hall's expedition toward the North Pole by the Secretary of the Navy have just been printed. They are full and specific. Appended is a letter from Prof. Henry, in which he says that although the objects and peculiar organization of this expedition are not primarily of a scientific character, yet many phenomena may be observed and specimens of natural history be incidentally collected; and, therefore, in order that the opportunity of obtaining such results might not be lost a Committee of the National Academy of Science was appointed to prepare a series of instructions on the different branches of physics and natural history, and to render assistance in securing a scientific outfit. The Smithsonian Institute, the Coast Survey, the Hydrographic Office and the Signal Corps have contributed the necessary instruments.

A Vallandigham Memorial Meeting.

Nashville, Tenn., June 24.—A meeting of prominent citizens of Nashville and vicinity, irrespective of party, was held today, the object being an expression of sentiment respecting the late Mr. Vallandigham. Brief speeches were made eulogizing Mr. Vallandigham's character as a statesman and an honest man. Appropriate resolutions were adopted expressive of the sense of the loss the country has sustained in his death, and sympathizing with his bereaved family.

The Turf Congress at St. Louis.

St. Louis, June 24.—The Turf Congress meeting closed today. The first race was for a consolation purse for beaten horses. *Belle Aiken* won the race, beating *Vidocq, Knight of St. Louis* and *Joe Aiken*. Time—1:46¾, 1:49¾. The second race, mile heats, three best in five, for a purse of $500, five per cent. entrance added, was won by *Alta Vela*, beating *Donovon* and *Emma M.* Time—1:46½, 1:46¾, 1:49, 1:48¾.

Explanations of the Indicted Railroad Officials in Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga., June 24.—In the Atlanta papers today, Foster C. Blodgett, the former Superintendent of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and his private secretary, V. A. Gasgill, publish cards relative to the alleged embezzlement of the funds, for which they were indicted by the Grand Jury of Fulton County. Mr. Blodgett denies ever having received any of the money, and asks an immediate trial. Col. Gasgill acknowledges having received some $8,000 on account of a claim against the road for $15,000, in pursuance of an alleged agreement between the claimant and himself, he claiming to act in the discharge of his professional duties, and asserting that the claimant agreed to give him all that he could get over $7,000.

THE INDIANS.

More Citizens Murdered in Texas—A Man Burned Alive—Reprisals by the Government Troops—A Man Killed in Arizona.

St. Louis, Mo., June 24.—The Liberty (Mo.) *Democrat* has a letter stating that N. J. Long, John Mullens and two men named Elliott, and perhaps others, were killed near Fort Griffin, Texas, by Indians, on the 7th of May. One of the Elliotts was burned alive.

San Francisco, June 24.—Lieut. Morton, with twenty-nine soldiers and sixteen citizens, has returned to Camp McDowell. He reports having killed forty-six Apaches and recovered a large amount of stock. Capt. Mills, with a larger party, is now on the trail. Hon. Rees Smith was murdered near Rhodes Ranche, Arizona, by the Indians.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Saturday, June 24, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer....	Thermometer, Degrees......	Direction of the Wind....	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga....	30.02	79	S.	Light.	Clear.
Baltimore......	29.91	76	N. E.	Gentle.	Lt. Rain.
Boston......	29.94	56	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Buffalo......	29.72	58	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Charleston, S. C.	30.06	79	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Cheyenne, W. T.	29.06	71	S. E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Chicago......	30.02	63	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati......	29.94	78	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cleveland......	30.03	60	N. E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Corinne, Utah..	29.45	63	N.	Brisk.	Fair.
Detroit, Mich..	29.99	61	E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Duluth, Minn..	30.04	49	....	Calm.	Clear.
Indianapolis....	29.93	70	N.W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Knoxville......	30.01	70	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Lake City, Fla..	30.09	79	....	Calm.	Fair.
Memphis......	29.98	83	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Milwaukee......	30.04	56	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Mobile......	30.07	79	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Mt. Washington	30.12	38	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Nashville......	30.03	77	....	Calm.	Hazy.
New-London....	29.88	57	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
New-Orleans....	30.08	84	S.	Light.	Clear.
New-York......	29.94	58	N. E.	Fresh.	H. Rain.
Norfolk......	29.86	79	S.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Omaha......	29.81	72	S. E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Oswego......	29.95	59	S.	Light.	Clear.
Philadelphia....	29.96	62	....	......	Cloudy.
Pittsburg......	30.05	68	W.	Light.	Cloudy.
Portland, Me..	29.98	50	....	Calm.	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	29.98	58	....	Calm.	Fair.
San Francisco..	30.00	52	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Savannah, Ga..	30.09	76	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
St. Louis......	29.93	79	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
St. Paul......	30.00	62	....	Calm.	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio....	30.01	63	E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Washington....	29.85	74	N.W.	Light.	Cl'g up.
Wilmington....	30.03	80	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Burlington......	30.21	52	E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Lynchburg......	29.93	75	S. W.	Gentle.	Lt. Rain.
Cape May......	29.85	70	....	Calm.	Fog.
Grand Haven...	30.02	61	N. E.	Light.	Clear.
Galveston......	30.06	83	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Escaraba......	30.05	54	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Leavenworth....	29.98	75	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Davenport......	30.05	64	E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cairo......	29.95	80	N.W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Marquette......	30.08	49	N.W.	Light.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Probabilities and Synopsis.

Washington, D. C., June 24—7½ P. M.—The weather remains without material change at the Rocky Mountains and Pacific stations. The barometer has varied on the Gulf and South Atlantic. The low pressure which existed Friday evening in Illinois, has moved north-eastward, and extended its influence to Virginia. A narrow belt of very heavy rains has passed from Iowa over Southern Michigan and Lake Ontario. Local thunder-storms have been experienced in the Ohio Valley and Middle States. Threatening weather now prevails from Virginia to Maine. Fresh winds from the north-east and south-east have been generally reported on the lakes, and light northerly winds on the East Atlantic.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the barometer will rise in the north-west, with clearing and clear weather on the lakes on Sunday. Cloudy weather will probably continue during the night in the Middle and Eastern States, followed by cool north-westerly winds on Sunday. No serious disturbance is apprehended for the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours at the Central Park Mineral Springs.

Temperature.	6 A. M.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit..	66	62	62	66	63
Stand of Bar. in inch.	30.01	..	29.97	..	29.87

Wet-bulb Hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahrenheit, 61.

YACHTING.

The Race for the Wallack Cup Postponed—Furious Gale Off Sandy Hook—The Regatta of the Brooklyn Club.

Yesterday, to the great disappointment of a large number of people, the yachting contest of the New-York Yacht Club for the Wallack Cup was unavoidably postponed. The race was to be from buoy No. 5, off Sandy Hook, to a stake-boat off Long Branch, and return over the same course. The start was to be a flying one from an imaginary line between the buoy and the Committee steamer, the *Seth Low*, and the yachts were to proceed to the stake-boat—anchored off the West End Hotel, at Long Branch—rounding westward. Private signals were to be carried at the main peak throughout the race. The Regatta Committee consisted of Messrs. Philip Schuyler, Stuart M. Taylor, and W. Butler Duncan. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the steamer *Seth Low* started from the foot of Desbrosses-street, being a full half hour over time; the delay being caused by the tardy arrival of the Regatta Committee. The wind during the early hours of the morning had chopped round from south-east to north-north-east, and blew a very stiff breeze. Many were the prophecies indulged in as to certain yachts being able to show their weatherly qualities, should the wind increase. Among the vessels which received the greatest amount of encomium were the *Columbia* and *Rambler*, but it was thought by many old tars that the latter was too heavily ballasted. Commodore Bennett's yacht was also a great favorite, and heavy odds were freely laid on her. As the diminutive steamer sped her way toward Staten Island, dark banks of rain-clouds were seen looming over the Jersey shore, while every vessel visible had all sails close-reefed, as if dreading some terrible tornado. No accompanying pleasure craft were to be seen, save the *Champion*, steamer, which was to be faintly descried in the offing.

At Quarantine a few additional passengers were taken on board the judge's boat, and several who apprehended terrible weather in prospect, left the vessel for drier quarters ashore. Forging her way ahead, the *Seth Low* kept on toward the Atlantic, while her passengers were miserably packed away under the hurricane deck, all hoping fervently for a change of weather, for up to that time no glimpse of sunshine had been seen. The rain, however, soon came down with redoubled violence, and so great was the fog that it was hardly possible to distinguish objects a couple of boats' lengths ahead. The yachts were all found inside the Horseshoe at Sandy Hook, and it was fervently hoped that the furious gale would soon abate.

The following is a list of the yachts which lay at anchor at the Horseshoe, with all sails furled:

Names.	Owners.	Displacement.
Wanderer......	L. L. Lorillard......	5,346
Columbia......	F. Osgood......	4,861
Dauntless......	Com. J. G. Bennett, Jr......	7,124
Tidal Wave......	William Voorhis......	3,462
Rambler......	James H. Banker......	5,909
Sappho......	William P. Douglas......	7,747
Palmer......	R. Stuyvesant......	4,564
Tarolinta......	H. H. Kent......	3,629
Fleetwing......	George Osgood....	Not measured.
Eva......	Sylvanus J. Macy......	2,232
Alarm......	A. C. Kingsland......	5,891
Idler......	T. C. Durant......	3,085

Commodore Bennett, who was on board the *Seth Low*, was promptly put on his own yacht, after which sailing orders were distributed among the yachts, to prevent any misunderstanding, similar to that which occurred on last Thursday, with regard to the South-west Spit. The tug-boat, the *Starbruck*, subsequently made her appearance, and her Captain stated that the weather at Long Branch was so thick that it was impossible to see fifty yards ahead. This announcement caused the judges to order a postponement of the race. Mr. Schuyler, one of the judges, directed the *Seth Low* to be headed to the railroad landing at Sandy Hook, where he telegraphed up to the Club at New-York that no race could possibly take place, and at the same time he sent a second message to Mr. Lester Wallack, at Long Branch, to the same effect. It subsequently transpired that Mr. Wallack was on board one of the yachts. Capt. Samuels' new yacht, the *Dreadnaught*, did not appear in the Bay, as was anticipated. Coming home the *Seth Low* had a very rough passage, wave after wave breaking upon her deck. The Regatta Committee meet on Monday to appoint another day for the contest, and to consult with Mr. Wallack.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club Regatta.

The Union Regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club will be contested on Tuesday next. In addition to the usual Club prizes, the Club offers prizes to all yachts of recognized clubs as Union prizes, and also prizes known as the Club officers' prizes. Nearly fifty yachts have entered, and the race will undoubtedly be a good one.

The course for schooners will be from a stake-boat off Bay Ridge to a stake-boat at South-west Spit, thence to Light-ship, and thence to home stake-boat, keeping to westward of Dumb Beacon on Romer Shoal.

The course for first and second-class sloops will be from the stake-boat off Bay Ridge to the stake-boat at South-west Spit, thence to a stake-boat at Outer Bar Buoy, and thence to home stake-boat. The entries include yachts competing for the Club prizes and for the Union and officers' prizes. They are as follows:

Schooners.—Dauntless, Tarolinta, Columbia, Alice, Madaleine, Fleur de Lis, Tidal Wave, Sappho, Fleetwing, Wanderer.

First-class Sloops—Kate, Addie, Mary, West Wind.

Second-class Sloops—Oceanic, Onward, Restless, Sophia, Nettie B., Ada, Kaiser Wilhelm, Qui Vive, Alert, Sarah, Daphne, Flying Cloud, Salene.

Third-class Sloops—Apollo, William T. Lee, Jessie, Aquatic.

The Regatta Committee consists of Messrs. G. L. Haight, H. A. Mott, J. M. Sawyer, W. Rodman Backus, J. M. Weeks, N. F. Waring, B. E. Mallory, Henry S. Wood, D. S. Hines and W. B. Nicholls.

The steamer *Josephine* has been chartered to convey the guests of the Club, and the *Wm. Fletcher* for the judges, Regatta Committee and members of the Press over the course.

The Hoboken Yacht Club announce a race on the "Fourth" for the champion pennants. The yachts will sail to South-west Spit and return, going a distance of about twenty-four miles.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Burgomaster of Viviers, in Belgium, fearing that the "Internationals" will attempt to create disturbances today, has issued a proclamation reciting the law against disorderly gatherings, and calling the *gendarmerie* and civic guard under arms.

The monument to the memory of William B. Schneider, late Grand Tyler of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in Mount Moriah Cemetery, near Philadelphia, was unvailed and dedicated yesterday, with appropriate Masonic ceremonies.

The steamer *Ida Rees* struck a sand-bar and sunk near the mouth of the White River, Iowa, on the night of the 20th inst. The boat and cargo are a total loss, or about $20,000. No lives were lost.

The name of the fireman killed on Friday, by the accident on the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railroad, was Edward Whitcomb. The engineer, named Grimshaw, was seriously injured.

An unknown man, evidently a laborer, was run over at the Hudson River Railroad depot in Poughkeepsie last night, and killed. He had a ticket in his pocket for New-Hamburg. He was intoxicated.

John Lowell and A. L. Spencer were examined yesterday, in Bangor, Me., charged with setting fire to their jewelry-store. Lowell was discharged, but Spencer was held in $7,000 bail for trial.

Thomas O. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, is at Leavenworth, Kansas. The object of his visit is to strengthen the projected narrow-gauge road from that place to en ver.

The building occupied by W. E. H. Gilmore and Cornelius Wood, at Taunton, Mass., was badly damaged by fire on Friday night. The loss is $15,000.

The contract for completing the Cairo and Fulton Railroad from the Missouri line to the Texas line has been concluded, and the work is to be completed by the 1st of July, 1872.

Thirty-five plate-printers and thirty-five girls employed in the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department, were discharged yesterday, owing to sleck business.

The Council of the District of Columbia Territorial Legislature, yesterday, made women eligible to any of the offices created by the Charities and Correction bill.

The canal boat *Molliston*, belonging to parties at the West, loaded with flour, &c., sunk near Barrytown, N. Y., yesterday. Efforts to raise her will be made to-morrow.

Marion Hewson, a dissipated woman, was found dead on her premises at Albany yesterday, with evidence of having committed suicide by taking laudanum.

Robert Willis, (colored,) was shot and killed in Rochester, Minn., by a white man named Stevens. The difficulty grew out of a bargain of $1 50. Stevens was arrested.

Assistant Surgeon John D. Hall is relieved from duty in the Department of Arizona, and ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Department of Dakota.

Dr. Cyrus Briggs, of Georgia, a graduate of Harvard, died suddenly, yesterday, in Salem where he was visiting. He was seventy years of age.

The game of base-ball at Cincinnati, yesterday, between the White Stockings and Forest Citys, of Rockford, resulted in 18 to 8 in favor of the Chicagoes.

Mayor Selby, a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of California, has pledged himself to oppose railroad subsidies.

The strong wind and rain yesterday caused the yacht race to be postponed. The Regatta Committee will on Monday announce the day of sailing.

The Saengerbund Societies belonging to Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and Boston will give a festival at Bechtel's Park this afternoon.

Frederick Hammel was committed to prison yesterday by Judge Kilpatrick for attempting to break into the premises of Anthony Webber, on Bay-street.

George Mack, formerly of Philadelphia, lately of the firm of Metzfield & Co., died at Memphis from sun-stroke yesterday.

Judge Kilpatrick sent Thomas Dorris to the Jounty Jail for six months, yesterday, for feloniously assaulting his wife.

The saw and planing mill of Gillingham & Garrison, in Philadelphia, was burned on Friday night. Loss $40,000.

All the colonists who were taken to Magdelena Bay, Lower California, have left. Many have arrived destitute at La Paz.

Owing to the storm the double-team race announced at Beacon Park for yesterday, was postponed until to-morrow.

Yakoob Khan, since the capture of Herot, has met with further successes, and is marching on Candahar.

A fire at Barrie, Ontario, yesterday, destroyed eighteen houses and stores in the central part of the town. Loss $75,000.

Accounts from various localities in the North-west represent that the locusts are dying in great numbers.

A new disease has recently attacked hogs in Fulton County, Illinois. It is different in its symptoms from hog cholera.

The Secretary of War left Washington for Princeton, last night, to deliver an address before the Graduating Class of the College.

A heavy rain, hail and thunder storm occurred yesterday at Washington, D. C., continuing about an hour.

The American Consul to Morocco and his suite have arrived at Tangier from Fez.

The Telegraph House at Guyandotte, Ohio, was burned on Friday. The loss is $3,000.

An unknown child was found murdered yesterday in Bradford-street, Albany.

Reports from all parts of the State of Kansas represent an abundant wheat harvest.

The Ohio Democratic Convention.

The Democrats of Franklin and Pickaway Counties, Ohio, held a convention in Columbus on Tuesday, and, after a fierce contest, succeeded in nominating John G. Thompson for Senator. We mention this, to show how differently people look at the same thing. For the *Statesman* says that afterward Mr. Van Cleaf, the opposing candidate for the nomination, "was called upon, and thanked his friends for standing by him with so much fidelity, signifying his intention to support the nominee." Thus mildly the *Statesman*. The *State Journal* describes the same thing thus: "Van used greater brevity than his successful competitor. He said he desired to tender his highest obligation to his many friends who had so unflinchingly stood by him in this contest. He was a true-blue Democrat, and always supported the choice of the Democratic Convention. John G. Thompson obtained his nomination by means that were infamous, but, notwithstanding this humiliating fact, he would give him his earnest support."

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

Immense Reduction of the National Naval Forces.

The Rochefort, Rossel and Assy Trial Again Postponed.

Quarter of a Million of Paupers in the City of Paris.

The Polytechnic School Probably to be Suppressed.

Melodramatic Death of a Prominent Communist.

Favorable Reports Relative to the Algerian Insurrection.

Postponement of the Trial of Rochefort, Assy, and Rossel—Reduction of the Naval Force—The Bank of France.

Paris, July 24.—The Court of Cassation will henceforth sit in Paris. The *Patrie* states that the second postponement of the trial of Rochefort, Assy, Rossel and Courbet is in consequence of the elections. M. Albert Jolly defends Rochefort. Forty-seven ships of the French Navy have been disarmed, and 13,000 sailors dismissed from the service. The Directors of the Bank of France have not yet commenced the publication of their weekly returns, as they are waiting for the detailed reports from the branches of the Bank.

Versailles, June 24.—The *Official Journal* of today says that Gen. Lallemand has raised the blockade of Fort National, in Algeria, after a spirited fight, with a loss of only eight killed and thirty wounded.

Distress and Suffering Among the People of Paris—The Polytechnic School to be Suppressed—How M. Vermorel Died—Trial of Arch-Conspirators—Bourbaki Completely Recovered.

Paris, June 24.—There is great distress in Paris, and large numbers of people are constantly applying to the Paris authorities for relief. It is calculated that there are 240,000 subjects of charity in the city. Labor is scarce, and there is uneasiness in regard to the payment of overdue rents. Returning prisoners unanimously say the German people are friendly, but that the authorities treated them harshly. The *Verité* expresses the belief that the Polytechnic School will soon be suppressed, and that St. Cyr will become an infantry, cavalry and artillery school, from which foreigners are to be excluded. A funeral service will be held on Monday, in honor of the members of the Republican Guard who were assassinated while in the hands of the Communists as hostages. M. Pascal Duprat publishes a letter to M. Thiers, declaring his adherence to the Government, and demanding that the state of siege be raised. It is stated that M. Vermorel died in the following manner: Mounting a barricade he flourished a cane and exclaimed: "I came to die and not to fight." A dozen bullets pierced his body and he fell dead. M. Renan will, it is announced, take up his residence in Venice. The Orleans Princes will not return to their estate at Chantilly until the Prussians have evacuated the Department of the Oise. It is reported that the trials of MM. Assy, Rossel and Rochefort has again been postponed in consequence of the discovery of papers containing additional evidence. M. Gambetta declines to run for Assembly because, he says, the present Chamber is an illegal body. A letter is published from Baron Haussmann in which he promises to accept the decision of the country as to the form of its future Government. The *Echo of Commerce* today announces its adherence to the Republican Union. The present effective artillery force of France consists of 400 batteries and 4,043 guns. Gen. Bourbaki has completely recovered from his wounds, and has been appointed to the command of Lyons.

SPAIN.

An Address to the Crown and Resignation of the Ministry—The King Refuses to Accept.

Madrid, June 23.—The Cortes this evening adopted the address to the Crown by a vote of 164 to 98. The resignation of the whole Ministry was then announced. Marshal Serrano will, it is believed, be the President of the new Ministry.

Madrid, June 24.—The King has summoned the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to a consultation. His Majesty has up to the present time refused to accept the resignations of the Ministers.

The Great New-Jersey Railroad Lease.

Proceedings have at length been commenced in the Court of Chancery, at Trenton, to test the validity and constitutionality of the proposed lease by the united railroad companies of New-Jersey to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Yesterday a bill was filed in the Clerk's office of the Court by a large number of stockholders of the united companies, among whom were John Black, Henry H. Longstreet, Samuel C. Forker, Thomas N. Adams, Thomas Robb, Caleb R. Smith, Samuel Rogers, William R. Vandegrift, David Harmer, Jacob M. Douglas, of Burlington County, Henry D. Johnson and Robert C. Hutchinson, of the County of Mercer, Ira C. Voorhees and Louis Stout, of Middlesex, and Charles Bartles, Jediah Higgins, John V. Capner, Avery Parker and others, of the County of Hunterdon, asking the Chancellor to restrain by injunction the officers and Directors of the united companies from executing said lease and transferring the property and franchises of the Company to the Pennsylvania companies. The Chancellor, on the filing of the bill, granted a temporary injunction, with a rule to show cause the 25th of July why the same should not be make absolute.

Sewing-Machines Moved by Steam.

An inspection through A. T. Stewart's immense retail dry-goods store, covering the block fronting on Broadway, between Ninth and Tenth streets, discloses some of the latest improvements in the work of dress-making and making millinery goods. On the fourth floor are about 500 females and a small number of male assistants, engaged in various branches of cutting and fitting female apparel. The majority of these employes are operators on sewing-machines. The machines are ranged in rows, and are moved by steam. An operator can start or stop the running of a machine by the use of her foot on a pedal, which connects with a friction roller attached to a shaft which is worked by steam. The employes are enabled to make very good wages by means of this ingenious invention.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE HYMN OF (ANCIENT) MAN.

A SONG AFTER SUNSET.

Have ye known me at last for your father, O children of bimanous brood?
Come turn and be dutiful rather than foster your pride with strange food.
Can ye search out your lineage and span it, or tell the beginning of life,
In the fire-new first breath of the planet, the star of the worlds and the strife?
From the day-spring of chaos most holy, the cosmical passion of storms,
The sense of the creature woke slowly through flaccid invertebrate forms:
Boneless and eyeless they wallowed in depths of unsearchable seas;
Blindly they caught or were swallowed, half-sentient of craving and ease:
Until in the day's high meridian, the hour of the fullness of time,
Came forth the elect, the Ascidian, from the conflict of sea and of slime;
And defying fate's malice that mocks us there swam on the waters in power
A lord of new life, Amphioxus, full blossom of vertebrate flower.
So scorning the creatures that lack bone and know not before from behind,
They waxed in the strength of their backbone, each reptile and fish in his kind:
Their sons longed for heaven's clear heat, and the sun-litten sky's free fire,
They trod firm ground with their feet, fulfilled of their heart's desire;
They cast off their trapping of gills, and were nourished with bountiful air,
And some were made feathery with quills, and some were made shaggy with hair;
The beast grew mighty on earth in four-footed lordship of things,
And in air was a noise of mirth and thunder of resonant wings.
In due season I also arose, with fur and a flexible tail,
And ears pointed, as Darwin well shows, I whose children are man and prevail.
Ah for my offspring, full weak of their hands, with long words in their mouth!
Northward and southward they seek after darkness and hunger and drouth.
Ah for my crown of primeval delight, when a tropical soil
Luxuriant and warm from upheaval bore sustenance stainless of toil!
My days for the morrow were careless, the ways of my going were plain:
Ye have made yourselves tailless and hairless, and multiplied folds to your brain.
You gather and heap yourselves treasure, to fear for the moth and the rust;
You have meted the world with your measure, to know yourself water and dust:
You live in a clatter and scrimmage of chaffering and cheating and trade;
Ye have made yourself gods in your image, and quail at the gods ye have made.
Stitch after stitch ye go back to sew garments and make yourselves mad:
I was happier with fur to my back when clothing was none to be had.
My palace was built in the frondage that swung to the breezes of Spring:
I sold not my soul into bondage to prophet or preacher or king.
I knew not the path of your reasons, to sunder the thing from the thought,
But I laughed in the light of the seasons, the joys that the Summer-time brought.
Though you search out the will of the wind and the conscience of consonant spheres,
Have you skill to recover and find the sense that was quick in mine ears?
Your arts and your music, I grant, were unknown at the Catarhine date;
But where is the charm of the chant that I sang in the trees to my mate?
To your food you take fire and strange tools, you men of all creatures alone—
Alas the faint-hearted and fools, did they never crack nuts with a stone?
You gape at your kindred in cages with most insupportable airs,
And dream that by process of ages your wisdom is greater than theirs.
The secrets of stars in their courses, the weight of the suns in your scale,
Their systems and orbits and forces—you may have them for aught they avail.
You may tell which is quickest and slowest, why one thing and all things are thus:
Yet man is of all things the lowest—for Man is a Civilized Cuss.

NEW-YORK, 1871. —*Spectator.*

TOO MUCH ZEAL.

"I say, Susey, suppose we take your brother Frank?"

"Oh, how kind! How very, very kind! Oh, Willie, how good you are! Come here, Sir, directly, and be kissed. Do you know that it has been in my mind for days to ask you if he might come, poor fellow, only I was afraid?"

"Afraid of me, Susey?"

"Yes—well not exactly afraid of you, but—you see you and he did not get on well together before our marriage."

"Whose fault was that?"

"Mine, I suppose," said the young wife, archly. "We were so poor, dear, and he so proud. He could not bear to have it thought that he wanted you to marry me because you were rich."

"He might have spoken out and told me so, instead of sneering at me before you because I don't know Greek and that, as he does, and trying to lower me in your eyes. If he hadn't been your brother and a clergyman, Susey, he'd have had his head broken many a time."

"Well, that's all over now, and you must admit that he has been more civil lately."

"Civil, yes; but hang it, Susey, one's wife's only brother might be a little more than civil, especially when he knows, or ought to know, that I want to serve him. He's fretting himself to death because as a curate he cannot go about his work in his own way. I beg him to let me buy him a presentation. No! he does not approve of buying presentations—it's simony. Is he going to wait until he finds a bishop without sons or nephews, or married daughters, or cousins or friends, who shall meet him in the street and say, 'Ha! the very man. Come and be a canon with fifteen hundred a year.'"

"Don't be absurd, Willie."

"It is not I that am absurd. Nor is Frank the only muff in his family. He looks like a ghost—is ordered change of air—and yet you left it for my stupid head to think of asking him to join us in our cruise to the Mediterranean!"

"I left it to your warm noble heart, my husband, and I have my reward. Oh, Willie, don't you know how nice it is to want something very, very much—to be half afraid to ask for it, and to have it offered without even a hint? Poor Frank is very ill, and if we can only get him to come with us in the yacht——"

"That must be your business. If I invite him he's sure to refuse."

"To please me, dear, ask him yourself."

"Well, have your own way. I'll write directly."

"No, Willie, don't write; go and see him." So Willie went.

The pith of the above conversation is taken from Mrs. Templar's diary—a wonderfully minute and comprehensive record of our voyage; and which, under certain reservations is now placed at my disposal. In it I find the following entry: "July 2d—Told Capt. Max that Frank was to be of the party. He made a face. He don't like Frank."

I must confess that this Frank was not a likeable person, but you couldn't help respecting him. He was so heartily in earnest. Like many another good, unpractical man, he took the direction to preach "in season and out of season" as literally applicable to the present day, and so did an infinity of mischief to the cause he served with so much self-denial and ardor. You may have gathered from the opening lines of this story what a good fellow Willy Templar was. Lucky dog! With his fifteen thousand a year and a constitution like an ostrich, he had not a thought beyond pleasing his pretty wife and enjoying himself; and with him these two things were identical. As soon as I heard he had invited his brother-in-law I made sure he would accept, and I dare say I made that face which Mrs. Templar sets down against me.

But to arrange matters with Rev. Frank was a subject of the deepest diplomacy. He asked for time to consider. He would and he would not. It was only when his sister pictured the advantages he would derive from having seen Rome and Palestine, and added, in her clever way, (she knew him,) "Who can tell what good you may not be able to do, even in such brief visits?" that he made up his mind. It was a well-meant, but most unlucky speech, that of Susey. The chief stumbling-block in her brother's way was that he would be idle. He now saw that he might both save his life and employ it; and in doing so nearly lost it, and all ours as well.

Our party at starting consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Templar, Miss Templar, (Willie's sister,) and your humble servant. Some mysterious business, which he would not explain, detained Frank. He did not care for Paris—where we had agreed to pass a week—and would join us at Marseilles, to which port the *Susan*, a beautiful schooner of 120 tons, had been sent on to await us.

Of our visits to Malta, Genoa, Naples, I have nothing to say. Our next point was Alexandria, perhaps the most uninteresting city in the East, but which we untraveled ones thought very strange and Oriental until we had seen Cairo. There—at that hotel, which a kind Providence, watchful over poor travelers' comfort, caused to be burnt down the other day—we fell in with an old friend of Willie Templars, Col. Massom, one of those restless beings who are incessantly crying down foreign countries and never remaining more than a month or two at home. To use his own expression, the East was "the greatest swindle out," and yet he had made himself as much at home at Beyrout, Damascus, Constantinople, and on the Nile, as ever he had been in Pall Mall. He spoke Arabic and Turkish like a native, and knew the Holy Land better than a German courier knows the Rhine. Such a guide, philosopher and friend was invaluable. In due time he was enlisted, attested, and shipped on board the *Susan*, with the rank of Capitan Pasha.

From the hour of our leaving Jaffa until our return to Beyrout Frank had been most uncompanionable. Nothing could persuade him to visit scenes of interest in our company, or even at the same times. We had to wait for him here, push on to overtake him there. Dear, loving Susey explained that we were only sight-seers, and he something more. We grumbled, and were satisfied. Frank's capacity for disagreeing with everyone and disarranging every plan, had entered into the sublime.

By the time we returned to the coast the quails had begun to arrive. Beyrout is not a pleasant residence, and as the *Susan* required some repairs, the prosecution of which rendered living on board out of the question, an expedition was planned to a place about twenty miles off, on the sea, where the best shooting could be had. We were to "rough it" in an old half-ruined fort, with the aid of six camel-loads of camp bedding, sparkling Moselle and other wines, potted treasures of all sorts from Morton, and Templar's French cook from the *Susan*. Accidents will happen in the best regulated "roughing," and when two casks, which we fondly counted upon to contain biscuits, turned out to be gunpowder, Willie was very cross.

The quail were inconstant, as usual; one day we got a hundred shots within a mile of our starting point; the next had not a bird. Still we enjoyed ourselves immensely—ladies and all—for there was plenty of sketching to be done, and the novelty of their life in the old fort amused them. The only drawback was the absence of our Capitan Pasha, who was obliged to remain behind at Beyrout on business for a week. Even Frank was sociable. For the first time in his life, he appeared to be contented with himself and his surroundings.

I dare say, if the truth was known, that old CHARLEY NAPIER was responsible for knocking all military importance out of the fort. What remained of it had served once for a lazaretto, and was portioned off in the usual Turkish style. A square block of solid masonry entered through a massive door, over what had been a moat, but was now half filled up with ruins and rubbish, a small courtyard, leading to a broad, low staircase, and at its top a spacious hall, out of which all the other rooms opened. Such was our dwelling. A table made of two old doors supported on casks, and five wine-cases for chairs—such was our furniture. The ladies had their cots from the yacht, we our hammocks. What would you more? If we had had nothing but our quail, and the red mullet which Templar's coxswain—a cunning hand with a net—brought us every morning, we should have lived like fighting cocks.

* * * * *

"How bright the fire-flies are," said Kate Templar, one night, when we had finished dinner, and were grouped round the open window. "See there, in the date grove! They make quite a glow."

"Fire-flies don't give that red light, Katey," said her sister-in-law. "What you see are sparks of a fire. Look, Willie! it's blazing up now."

"You're right, Susey. It is a fire, sure enough," replied Templar. "But what the deuce does it mean? I hope it's not some confounded fellows from the town come to spoil our sport."

As he spoke another fire, and another, and another, broke out in the dark wood, and the distant hum of voices reached us on the night wind.

"By Jove, it's a regular encampment," cried our host. "There'll be no shooting for us to-morrow, Max, unless we want to be bagged ourselves. I've seen that sort of fellow quailing on the Marmora, and they'll shoot a bird right in your face."

"Well," I replied, "the country's wide enough, if there is only a good pass of birds. Let them go their way and we'll go the other."

"Anyhow it's a bore to be interrupted, and we so comfortable," grumbled Templar, lighting a cigar; but I suppose they've as good a right here as we."

The silence which followed was broken by a voice below.

"Is that you, Templar?"

"By Jove, it's the Pasha!" exclaimed Willie, starting up; "and two days before his time! This is jolly!"

"Come down—I want you. I want Max too. I—my horse is hurt—I won't keep you ten minutes. Are you quite well, Mrs. Templar? And your sister? Ah, that's famous! Come down like a good fellow, Templar, at once."

We went down, and the first thing we saw in the courtyard was a tall Turk in green turban and flowing kaftan, leaning against a horse, which was certainly in a bad way. As we approached, the Turk threw off turban and beard, and there stood the Colonel, looking very pale.

"Why, you old masquerader ——," began Willie; but Massom cut him short.

"There is no time for that sort of thing," he said. "I put on this disguise to pass through yon blackguards. You will be attacked at daybreak."

"Attacked!"

"Yes, attacked—twenty to one."

"In God's name, what for?"

"Because that precious brother-in-law of yours has been at his old work—abusing the religion of the country."

"Impossible! He cannot speak two words of the language."

"Look here." He held out four papers, printed in Arabic and Turkish, as he spoke. "You remember that he never would keep with us. He would go about alone—and why? To scatter broadcast these precious things. You can't read them, but take my word for it who can, that there is not an insult he has spared."

"Massom, I cannot and will not believe——"

"No matter; they believe, and that's enough. You might as well attempt to argue with a pack of hungry wolves as with them."

"Who are they?"

"Half Mecca pilgrims, egged on by their priests; half Levantine scum, eager for plunder—about a hundred and fifty in all. It was by the merest chance I heard what was on foot. The whole country is up against you. I had only time to send a message to the Consul and ride off. The thing is, how are we to hold out till help comes? What arms have you?"

There was that in Massom's manner which put a stop to all further quesioning. The case was a grave one indeed. Templar and I had each our revolver and about thirty cartridges between us. We had our fowling-pieces, but nothing but quale shot. Crake, the cockswain, had borrowed a rifle from the yacht to amuse himself, and had a fair store of ammunition. Massom had his Tranter and a carbine. The mistake about biscuits provided us with a goodly supply of powder, but ball was sadly wanting. We managed to send the ladies to bed without creating any alarm—for, as Massom said, help might arrive before any assault could be made—and then set to work casting bullets, and loopholing such parts of the wall as commanded the gate, which was strengthened with posts, stones, and props. Meanwhile the unconscious author of our danger slept like a child.

Of course we were obliged to take the coxswain and French cook into our confidence, and bitterly did the latter deplore the destruction of his stewpans, pressed into the service to make *potage de plomb à la mitraille.*

It was long past midnight before we had completed our preparations, and then Massom took me on one side.

"If the lives, and more than the lives of those poor ladies are to depend upon us five," he said, "we have no hope except in perfect coolness and discipline. If we are all to be captains, like the crew of a Greek ship in a storm, we are lost. I am only an old Bashi-Bazouk, and I know the prejudices of you regulars. I have not forgotten Kars. This is no time to stand on ceremony, and I tell you plainly that I have seen more of this sort of thing than you have. If you put yourself under my orders the rest will obey, but I am quite willing to serve under you if you think it for the best. It must be one thing or the other, which is it to be?"

I was half angry with him for supposing I could be such a blockhead as to set myself up on my regular rank in such a case, and assured him that I would not only act under him, but do my best to make the others do so too. He pressed my hand, and there was an end of that question.

"Now look here," he said. "it seems to me that we have done all we can to defend that gate, but they may force it, and then there'd be an ugly rush into the court-yard, which we cannot pretend to face. There's no part of the house which commands it either, worse luck. Supposing you were here with your regiment, and a company of Sappers and all the other luxuries of regular war, what should you do with that court-yard?"

I told him in two words.

"Exactly!" he replied. "Get Templar off to bed. Tell him his wife must not suspect mischief—anything by way of excuse—and join me below in an hour."

* * * * *

When we had stamped the last flagstone into its place, Massom whispered. "If the worst comes, and I am alive, I will work this. If I fall, you know what to do, and in that case you had better tell Templar. For the present let it rest between us two. They will fight all the better at the gate if they think we have no other chance."

He told me that we could have an hour's rest before daybreak, and tired as I was, I soon fell asleep. In about ten minutes (as it seemed to me) Massom's hand was on my shoulder. "To your post," he said, "those rascals are gathering."

"And the ladies?"

"Are behaving beautifully. Templar has told them some of the truth."

"Where's Frank?"

"God knows. Never mind him. He's no use, except to get people into trouble."

The plan of defense was this. We each had our number and our loop-holes, thus:

No. 1. Templar. Arms, revolver, and shot-gun (breech-loader) with thirty cartridges, loaded with revolver balls cut into slugs, for want of better ammunition.

No. 2. The French cook. Arm, Massom's revolver.

No. 3. Capt. May. Arms same as No. 1.

No. 4. Crake. Arm, ship's rifle.

No. 5. Col. Massom. Arm, carbine.

No one was to fire unless at the word of command from the Colonel. Every man was to load after each discharge, if possible.

It soon became evident that our assailants had not adopted our policy of electing a chief and following his orders. They seemed to thing they had nothing to do but to walk in and cut our throats, and came straggling up to the gate gesticulating and shouting, and firing off their guns in the air as though the place were theirs already.

They were allowed to approach within some hundred and fifty yards, when Massom sprang up into one of the windows, and shouted "Halt!" in Arabic.

"What do you want here?"

"Please God, you shall know soon," replied an evil-looking fellow, with a belt full of pistols, who was one of the foremost. "But if you are not one of those dogs" (Massom still wore his Turkish dress) "come forth, and no harm shall happen you."

"I am an Englishman, and these my friends are English too. Take care. Our Consul knows your movements, and will be here with assistance before your shadow is long. Dogs in your teeth! Dare to approach one step, and I will drink your blood—son of a burnt father!"

"What lies are these, thou of the split tongue?" replied the ruffian, after a moment's consultation with those around him. "Is it not well known that the giaour, thy Consul, departed for the Lebanon two days ago? On, on, my brothers! Revenge our holy religion! There is no God but God, and Mahomet is the prophet of God! There is gold, there is woman, for those who live! There is Paradise for those who die. On! on!"

The immediate surrounding of this fanatic were about fifty men, apparently well armed. They fired a volley which might have deprived us of our leader if he had not jumped down in time and rushed toward the gate. They had nearly gained the *tête de pont* when our word of command came out, clear as a bugle call:

"Number Four—ready—fire!
Number One—with revolver—ready—fire!
Number Two—with revolver—ready—fire!
Number Three—ready—fire!
Number One and Number Two—with your guns—ready—fire!
One and Two—ready—guns—left-hand barrels—fire!
Number Four—ready—fire!
"Number Three—ready—fire!"

But Number Three had a long shot. Two fell to our first three discharges, and when the word was given to use our guns, the enemy was packed so closely on the ruins of the draw-bridge that every slug of the forty poured out from our four barrels must have told. Had they been not quite so densely packed and a little further off, the effect would have been greater, as our charges would have spread more. But the rout was complete. They had not counted on so warm a reception.

As they fled, Massom raised his carbine for the first time, and their leader, while in the act of trying to rally his men, threw up his arms, and fell.

"M. Jules," said Massom, as coolly as though ordering dinner, "do me the favor to remember that one does not fire at the word 'Ready.' That is preparative only. Your first shot was a very good one. I congratulate you. But it would have been better one moment later. Crake, put that back sight down. Long shots are no use. Max and Templar, never fire at the front row of a rush. Aim over their heads, into the middle. Remember those lines of MACAULAY:

> 'Those behind cried, Forward! and those in front cried, Back!'

Pitch into those who are pushing the others on, and there will be no pushing. My God! What's that?"

Well might he cry "My God! What's that?" for over the draw-bridge, and making direct for the enemy, marched Frank Sefton. In vain all shrieked to him to come back. In vain were a dozen pieces leveled at him by our assailants. He marched straight on, waving something white in each hand.

Mussulmans, like Indians, have a respect for madmen, and to that respect Frank owes his life. It turned out that M. Jules, our good *chef*, had not been able to control his feelings, and that early in the morning he had sought poor Frank, and given him what Mrs. Brown would call "a bit of his mind." Ah, what had he done? Into what peril had he brought those dear ladies! He who, after all, was a heretic! So Frank let himself down from a window on the other side of the fort, and taking with him copies of those wretched papers (the printing of which, by the by, was the cause of his remaining behind in London) as his credentials, went out to the enemy to give himself up to their fury, and die to save us.

Unable to speak one word of Arabic, he could not make his intention clear, and, as I have said, was taken for a madman. Moreover, our assailants, whose blood was now thoroughly roused, were in the act of making another rush for the gate, and in this he was borne down.

You may judge what sort of spirit actuated the enemy when I tell you that many who rushed to attack us had no arms at all. In spite of the bloody warning we had given them, these fanatics were ready to dash themselves on the gate, and try to tear it down with their bare hands.

We checked them once, twice, thrice—firing until our arms became so hot that we could scarce hold them. The bridge was strewn with dead and wounded, but others pushed on, and once under the wall were safe from our fire. We had suffered too; of the hail of balls which rattled against the fort, one or two had entered the narrow loopholes; poor Crake had his right wrist shattered, and Templar had a shot in the shoulder. Our ammunition was almost exhausted—as we thought. The din at the gate was awful. They dashed heavy stones against it; they fired their guns into the lock. They found a beam of the old bridge and made it into a battering-ram, and we could see that the timbers began to give. To lean sufficiently far out of any window to fire on the crowd below was simply to offer a target for a dozen balls. Besides, we had not more than five shots left among us. At this juncture, when we had begun to look into each others' faces to see if any one had hope, there came in dear Kate Templar with a lapful of cartridges, and a handful of bandages with which she bound up poor Crake's wrist. She was deadly pale, but said not one word except that Susie was busy casting more balls. No one knew then that Templar was hit. It was an immense relief to have that ammunition, but a greater was at hand. M. Jules had retired, as it seemed to me, somewhat improperly. He returned, however, with his largest and best beloved stewpan full of boiling fat, which, with the utmost *sang froid*, he poured over the top of the gate; thereby exposing himself to a volley. A howl of pain came up from below, and a shriek of rage from M. Jules, as he exhibited his pan pierced by a ball. Les brigands! A present il ne me reste pas une seule casserole pour faire le déjeuner de madame! It did not seem to strike the honest fellow that madame might not breakfast any more.

But his tactics had their effect. The battering at the gate ceased, and for some time there was a dead silence. We were so intent upon the gate that we did not remark that a band of some twenty or thirty, that we had driven back into the date grove, had gradually disappeared. They had sneaked round to the south side of the fort, and, passing under the shelter of the wall, had joined their comrades. A thin, blue wreath of smoke, which curled up over the architrave of the gate, showed what was now their plan. *They had lit a fire against it*, and in a few moments the dry timber would be burned through! We were utterly without defense against this new enemy. The pile of stones which we had raised, to strengthen the doors from within, prevented us from throwing water under them; the overhanging architrave protected the fire from above. It blazed brighter and more bright, and louder and more exultant arose the cries of the rabble, now mad with the hope of revenge and plunder, who nourished it with fresh fuel on either side, in perfect safety.

"We can do nothing here," said Massom. "Come down all of you, and help me to make a barricade at the entrance of the court-yard."

"Make it on the stair-head—make it on the stair-head, for God's sake!" cried Templar. "My wife, my sister——"

"Shall be defended to the last drop of my blood," whispered the Colonel. "Trust me. Drag down those boards and cases—the ladies' beds—everything you can move. Put away your arms for the moment. We should have thought of this before, but it cannot be helped."

There are some men one obeys instinctively, and whose energy is catching. Such a one was Massom. In a very short time we had raised a respectable barricade on the spot where the narrow yard led into the vestibule of the house.

"But look here! we must fill up this gap," cried Templar. "Bring that tub, Jules, quick! There's room for a man to pass."

"A man has to pass," replied Massom, quietly, passing out as he spoke. "Now get your arms, but don't fire till I come back. Then blaze away as quick as you can. Never mind reloading; keep them back for two minutes, and then save yourselves. Let there be no mistake. Fire and retreat. Max, give your revolver to Crake (he can use it with his left hand) and take his rifle. Good! Remember my words. Fire, and retreat to the ladies' room."

So saying, he crept along the wall toward the now smouldering gate, and was lost to our sight.

The shouts from outside sounded wilder than ever, but scarcely drowned the roaring and crackling of the fire. Then came a crash, and we were half blinded by a shower of sparks. The doors had fallen in! A shriek of triumph, a rush, and Massom was with us again, almost in the midst of the enemy, who were thrown back, and massed together by the unexpected obstacle.

"Now, then, give it them. Fire! Keep them at bay for two minutes. Fire—quick, quick! The shot galls. Bravo! Well done, Jules!—bricks, stones, anything!—keep them back for one minute more. Is that your last shot, Templar? Now follow me; stoop, so that they may not see us. Well done all!"

In those few moments we had fired sixteen balls and four charges of slugs point blank into a crowd of some seventy fanatics. They reeled and retreated, and amid the smoke and confusion could not see that the barricade was left undefended. Thoroughly cowed in the midst of their expected triumph, they stood crowded together in the centre of the narrow court; the foremost, almost every man of whom was more or less wounded, pressing those behind into the fire, which still blazed fiercely at the gate, and the latter struggling on to avoid the flames. Under the feet of this dense heaving concourse hissed the slow-match of our mind, and just as we reached the ladies' room it exploded.

A roar as of a hundred-pounder fired at one's ear, a muffled rumble and crash, a few screams, and then silence!

At first I thought that the whole house was coming down, and indeed a portion of the roof fell close to where we stood, trying to resuscitate poor Susie and Kate, who had fainted. Our sudden rush into their presence led them to think that all was lost, and the explosion which followed was too much even for their brave spirits. Poor girls! they had behaved nobly throughout, and we had had little time to comfort and uphold them.

How long we were thus engaged I know not. I was aroused by Massom—who had left us soon after the mine sprang—coming back into the room. I started up, and seized my rifle.

"You need not trouble yourself to load again," he said, "it's all over. The walls of the court have fallen. Not one man escaped. It's a horrible sight—horrible, but——"

"Good God, Massom! are you hit?"

"Yes; but hush! A scoundrel stabbed me in the back as I lit the fuse, and I'm bleeding more than is good for me. It won't do for her," (pointing to Kate,) "to see me as I am. Jules can do all I want. Tell her we are saved—that you yourself are safe," he added, with a smile, "and she will soon be well."

It was, indeed, for the best that Kate and her sister did not see him as he was; for his caftan dripped with blood, and he could hardly stand. Massom's wound was a nasty slash; but, to a man of his constitution, not dangerous. The *saime* had slipped on his shoulder-blade. Poor Crake had to have his hand amputated when we got back to Beyrout, and Templar's ball gave some trouble before it would consent to come out of his shoulder. At a council of war held by Massom's bedside—the side of the floor where he lay—it was resolved that Jules should be sent into Beyrout for help. Massom's horse was dead lame, but our assailants had left horses and mules in plenty, tethered in the date palm grove. The enthusiastic little Frenchman joyously accepted the service of danger, (for a remnant of the enemy were hiding about somewhere,) and I went out with him to choose a steed, and speed him on his way. The *tête de pont* was another nasty sight, but Jules was equal to it; and as he insisted upon taking it for granted he would have to fight his way, he levied contributions of pistols, yataghans and guns enough to arm a company, from the dead, as he passed.

This sort of work did not suit me, and I walked on by myself, when I heard a sudden cry from my companion:

"Mon Dieu! Monsieur le Capitaine! Venez-venez vite! Le pauvre malheureux! Il est mort. C'est bien M. Frank, et il est mort!"

It was indeed Frank, but not dead. A chance shot—perhaps that long shot of Number Three—had struck him. There he lay, with the foolish papers, that had caused so much bloodshed, still clutched in his hand.

We carried him back to the fort, and by the time we had done so there was no longer any necessity for M. Jules' arsenal. The Consul had indeed left for the Lebanon, and Massom's letter, stating our peril and asking for help, was delivered to his Vice; but he—knowing the handwriting, and thinking it was on private affairs—scrupled to open it, and sent right and left, seeking Massom, to ask if he could serve him, in the absence of his chief. Not finding him he got anxious, (fortunately for us,) and opened the letter.

Before noon a force of cavalry, with the Pasha of Beyrout himself at their head, galloped up to the fort—now a greater ruin than ever—and at daybreak next morning we had the ineffable satisfaction of seeing the white ensign of the Royal Yacht Squadron flying within a quarter of a mile from the shore, and the boats of the *Susan* grounded on the beach.—*Temple Bar.*

ASSOCIATIONS OF SHOE-LANE, LONDON.—One slight but golden thread of association links SHAKESPEARE to Shoe-lane. It was here that, in 1624, lived a well-known man of his day, JOHN FLORIO, a Waldensian by descent, who, having long taught French and Italian with success at Oxford, was appointed tutor to that hopeful Prince HENRY, son of JAMES I. He compiled an Italian dictionary, and translated *Montaigne.* In a copy of FLORIO'S *Montaigne* was, some years ago, found one of the few genuine Shakespeare signatures. In 1625, when the plague broke out, the old Italian master fled from his house in Shoe-lane to Fulham, and there died the same year, aged about eighty. In Harp-alley, Shoe-lane, prior to the act of Parliament in 1772 for the removal of street signs, (for before that every London shop had a sign, such as you can still see at one shop in Holywell-street,) was held the market for the White Harts, Blue Boars, Golden Crosses, &c. It was here HOGARTH and BONNELL THORNTON collected the materials for their celebrated public exhibition of signs in 1762, an excellent bit of fooling. ISAAK WALTON, shrewd and kindly, used to come to this dim passage from his linen-draper's and sempster's shop, two doors north-west of the end of Chancery-lane. In his *Angler* he says in his social way, taking the reader, as it were, arm-in-arm, "If you will buy choice hooks, I will one day walk with you to CHARLES KERBYE'S, in Harp-alley, Shoe-lane, who is the most exact hook-maker that the nation affords." In Fetter-lane, or nearer still to his house in Bell-alley, worthy ISAAK would now seek his little barbs of steel, before he set forth for Tottenham and the River Lea.—*Belgravia.*

FRENCH PEASANTS DURING THE WAR.—If I am asked what was the attitude of the peasants during the war and between the two armies, I reply that their behavior was the most lamentable of all the lamentable spectacles in this unhappy struggle. It is among the peasants that the results of ignorance and selfishness have exhibited themselves in the most striking manner. In the Ardennes the people were not heroic, but at any rate they assisted the French Army, helped the wounded, and were not utterly vile before the enemy; but in Normandy and the Beauce, where I was afterward stationed, the state of demoralization was frightful. The peasants were too selfish to make the least sacrifice for their own soldiers; and thus both from fear and from interest became subservient to the Germans, furnishing them with provisions and other assistance. The people of Bonnières, between Mantes and Evreux, were weak enough to send their letters to the Prussians at Mantes that they might be read before being forwarded to Evreux. With rare exceptions they did nothing for the wounded; but if we happened to be successful in an action, I cannot describe the low ferocity with which they turned upon the Germans, before whom they had so recently been cringing. At Oucques the ambulance had some difficulty in preventing two wounded Bavarians from being massacred by the people. At St. Léonard a peasant actually amused himself with pulling the broken leg of a German, for the mere sake of causing him torture. At Ouzouer the people thronged round a solitary wounded officer, and assailed him with threats and insults of all kinds. And their stupidity was equal to their wickedness. They were constantly mistaking us for Germans on account of our flag, and of the ambulance cross on our sleeves. They were certain that we were in communication with the Prussians, because we were not afraid of them; and accused us of firing rockets to point out the position of the army to the enemy. At Sommauthe they were convinced that the Prussians had come because our ambulance was established there; and at Ouzouer it was believed that we had plundered the wounded, and that our only object in nursing the patients was to make money. I do not deny that devoted hearts, and souls above the common, were occasionally to be met with. I have heard from peasants of both sexes golden words, which will remain in my recollection as long as I live; but the great majority, even when intelligent, are shamefully demoralized, and scandalously profligate, selfish and wicked. Quarrels and scandals rage with fury in the villages, and even in the families themselves things occur which are too bad to be mentioned.—*Gabriel Monod, in Macmillan's Magazine.*

A HEATHEN FESTIVAL IN ENGLAND.—In the midst of so much modern dissent and of mild attempts at ritualism, there still exists a relic of a worship far more ancient than any ceremony which Romanist observes or ritualist would restore—the worship of the Goddess of Spring, the festival dear to the heart of every "one of Helston," and to very many of West Cornwall, the "Helston Flora Day," or, to give it the popular, which is also the true name, the "Furry Day." This curious festival is held yearly on the 8th May, and as a fading relic of antiquity, a description of it, embodying many past experiences, may amuse those of our readers who, in the rapid whirl of present events, still find time for an occasional glance at the past. On the morning of the 8th the houses of Helston are decorated with flowers, the doors and gateways of many of them with arches made of boughs. In ancient times the people used early in the morning to "fadè" or "fadgy"—Anglicè, go into the country and bring in the flowers and boughs to adorn the town. Even so late as last year the traces of this custom were seen in music and dancing in the streets at break of day and even earlier, which broke the slumbers of those who get their best sleep toward the morning, making them start up and condemn the Furry and its votaries to the limbo of all departed things. The more formal and regular ceremonial, however, begins at mid-day, when a procession is formed, headed by the town constables carrying halberts ornamented with flowers and ribbons; these are followed by a band playing the "Furry" tune; then follows what is called the "First Party," consisting of the principal ladies and gentlemen of the town and neighborhood, two and two after their kind, dancing the ancient "Furry" dance. This dance, not to be seen out of Cornwall, and in fact only in this west part of it, we cannot better describe than by saying it consists of the gentleman giving his partner a slow turn as if in a funeral waltz, and a constant exchange of partners between the two couples who walk next each other, and who are locally said to "exchange" with each other. No tune but the Furry is played. The procession dances down the streets, through certain houses and gardens which from time immemorial have been open to the dancers, through the Grammar-school, across the Bowling-green, until having made the circuit of the town, the party and the crowd which follows them reach the spot whence they started, when they go into the Assembly-room, and finish with a country dance. The same houses are yearly, and from time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary have been, visited in exactly the same order. The second party, consisting of the leading tradesmen of the town, is then formed, and observes exactly the same ceremonial in exactly the same order. The third party, of servants and the working-class, follows; and the day's rejoicings finish up with the Furry ball in the assembly-room at the Angel Inn. The balance of authorities is in favor of the opinion that the Furry is of pagan origin, introduced into Cornwall by either the Phœnicians, the Greeks, or the Romans, and that it is a rite in honor of the spirit or goddess of vegetation, and in celebration of the return of Spring.—*Belgravia.*

MOLIERE AND HIS TROUPE.—At the age of twenty-two MOLIERE finally resolved on adopting the theatrical profession, and first joined one of those temporary companies which began by acting at the fairs, and went on afterward as long as they were not interfered with. The ambitious name of the company was l'Illustre Théâtre. It held together for a year or two, when it was broken up, and MOLIERE, with the BEJARTS and a few more, set off on a journey, which was to last them twelve years, in the provinces. This part of his life, during which he brought out his earlier pieces, made love to Mlle. DE BRIE and MADELEINE BEJART, learned how to act, and saw the little ARMANDE, his future wife, grow up, graceful and clever, under his eyes, was perhaps his happiest time. He went with his comedians from place to place, noting silently in his undemonstrative way the manners and talk of the people. They used to show at Pézenas the chair in which he would sit for hours in a barber's shop, saying nothing, but listening. His taciturnity was, indeed, proverbial. BOILEAU afterward called him *le contemplateur*, while MOLIERE himself alludes to it with grim humor in his *Critique de l'Ecole des Femmes.* After twelve years of this wandering they had the good fortune to appear before and to please the King, who granted them authority to act in Paris. Here for twelve years more the company played the pieces which MOLIERE wrote for them, until his death put an end to their power of cohesion. Two or three years later they were amalgamated with the Hôtel de Bourgogne, which swallowed up shortly after the Theatre of the Marais, and one company, the Comédie Français, grew out of the three. MOLIERE was the stage manager, principal partner, orator, author, and chief actor. As a manager, he seems to have been despotic, arbitrary, and irritable. As an actor, he was the greatest artist of his time. "MOLIERE was comedian from head to foot; it seemed that he had several different voices. Everything in him spoke; and with a step, a smile, a movement of the hand, a dropping of the eyelash, he imparted more ideas than the greatest talker would hrve managed to convey in an hour." He did not, however, always undertake the principal parts in his own plays; and while he was *Alceste* in "The Misanthrope," *Jourdain* in "The Bourgeois Gentilhomme," he was only *Orgon* in the "Tartuffe."—*Temple Bar.*

THE LONDON SEASON.—One peculiarity of the London season is the time of year at which it takes place. In all continental countries, Winter has been the invariable signal for a rush to the capital. In France, this result was attained in part by a little ungentle pressure employed by the able Ministers of early BOURBON kings. It did not suit SULLY, and still less RICHELIEU and MAZARIN, that the great nobles should remain on their vast estates, each Duke the centre of a petty Court, where treasonable projects were readily hatched, and armed rebellions lightly begun. By threats, by cajolery, and by every imaginable artifice, the feudal aristocracy of France was drawn to Paris, so that every minor luminary might add to the lustre of the royal state. But in England, where the power of the feudal nobility was broken at a much earlier date, there was no such reason for compelling the upper classes to pass the Winter in London. The English passion for field sports, the intensely home-loving spirit of the nation, and the sturdy independence of the gentry, contributed to keep the lords of acres in their own manor-houses, where the yule-log was duly burned, the boar's head and wassail-bowl borne jovially in, the tenantry feasted, and the buck or the hare hunted, in compliance with immemorial custom. But in early Summer there were fewer cares, as well as fewer pleasures, to keep knights and dames, the esquire and his lady, among their own fields and woods. The corn was sown and growing, and till brown Autumn should come, with its ingathering of harvest and rent, there was little to keep a land-owner in the country. That was the time for the assembling of Parliament; and out of the needs of legislation there gradually grew up what foreigners regard as the phenomenon of a London fair-weather season. One other reason there probably was for the selection of a fair-weather London season; and this had reference to the nature of that stock subject for grumbling, our well-abused climate. Continental Summers are commonly hot. Paris in July becames a Titanic limekiln, where the white dust of the calcareous stone floats, mote-like, in the golden sunbeams. Vienna is a furnace; Madrid a glaring desert, with yellow houses to do duty for rocks; and even Berlin lies baking in the midst of its shadeless plains of sand. But in England, where the extremes of heat and cold are so rare, May, June and July, can be spent in a great town without inconvenience. It was all very well for the perpetual railer, HORACE WALPOLE, to jeer at the English climate, and to write word to his friends that "the Summer had set in with its usual severity." But it is because our island belongs more thoroughly to the temperate zone than any other tract of European soil, that we are able to enjoy a London June, while the inhabitants of foreign cities are gasping like newly-caugh fish.—*Belgravia.*

MRS. SIDDONS AS "VOLUMNIA."—CHARLES YOUNG was wont to speak in terms of, almost wanton, admiration of a bold point he saw MRS. SIDDONS once make, while playing the comparatively inferior part of *Volumnia* for her brother's benefit. In the second scene of the second act of "Coriolanus," after the victory of the battle of Corioli, an ovation in honor of the victor was introduced with great and imposing effect by JOHN KEMBLE. On reference to the stage directions of my father's interleaved copy, I find that no fewer than 240 persons marched, in stately procession, across the stage. In addition to the recognized *dramatis personæ*, (thirty-five in number,) there were vestals and lictors with their fasces, and soldiers with the spolia opima, and sword-bearers, and standard-bearers, and cup-bearers, and senators, and silver eagle-bearers, with the S. P. Q. R. upon them, and trumpeters, and drummers, and priests, and dancing-girls, &c., &c. Now, in this procession, and, as one of the central figures in it, Mrs. SIDDONS had to walk, Had she been content to follow in the beaten track of those who had gone before her, she would have marched across the stage, from right to left, with the solemn, stately, almost funereal, step conventional. But, at the time, as she often did, she forgot her own identity. She was no longer SARAH SIDDONS, tied down to the directions of the prompter's book; she broke through old traditions; she recollected, that, for the nonce, she was *Volumnia*, the proud mother of a proud son, and conquering hero. So, that, when it was time for her to come on, instead of dropping each foot, at equi-distance, in its place, with mechanical exactitude, and, in cadence subservient to the orchestra; deaf to the guidance of her woman's ear, but sensitive to the throbbings of her haughty, mother's heart, with flashing eye, and proudest smile, and head erect, and hands pressed firmly on her bosom, as if to repress, by manual force, its triumphant swellings, she towered above all round her, and rolled, and, almost, reeled across the stage; her very soul as it were, dilating, and rioting in its exultation; until her action lost all grace, and, yet, became so true to nature, so picturesque, and so descriptive, that pit and gallery sprang to their feet, electrified by the transcendent execution of the conception.—*Memoir of C. M. Young, Tragedian, by his Son.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF A CELEBRATED TENOR.—MANUEL-DEL POPOLO VINCENTE GARCIA commenced his musical career in a cathedral choir—that of Seville, where he was born, Jan. 22, 1775—at the early age of six years; his masters being DON ANTONIO RIPA and JUAN ALMARADA. At this period there was no theatre at Seville, so that he heard in his childhood nothing but church music. His talent, however, was so considerable, that not only had he become at seventeen years of age known as a singer, but he had established himself as a composer and an orchestral director; on which account the manager of the Cadiz Theatre secured his services, where he debuted on the stage, but made no sensation whatever, histrionic genius seeming in no way whatever to have been imparted to him. Returning shortly afterward to Madrid, he appeared in oratorio there, with no better success.

The innate talent, nevertheless, which existed in him was not to be crushed by such early failure. GARCIA was a man of iron will, and, one way or other, either as a composer or as a singer, had resolved to win his way to fame and fortune. In this pursuit he at first adopted the profession of an operatic composer, and in the course of a few years so far succeeded that his works were successfully represented in most of the Spanish theatres. Ambition then directed his steps to Paris: and although he had never previously sung in any other language than his own, he ventured to appear at the Opera Bouffe on the 11th of February, 1808, in PAER'S "Griselda," where, instead of failing, he made so great a success, that in only three months afterward he was engaged at Les Italiens, where he "led the business," and was so much in demand that his health gave way. In 1811 he went to Italy, and was accepted with the utmost enthusiasm, as an artist of the first rank, at Turin, Naples and Rome. Not deeming his method by any means perfect, he availed himself of his residence in "the land of song" to study under ANZANI—one of the most celebrated tenors of that time—the pure Italian method, in which he made such strides, that in the following year he completely carried away the Neapolitan public by his singing in his own opera, "Il Califo di Bagdad." While at Naples in 1815, ROSSINI wrote one of the leading parts of his "Elizabetta" for him, and in the following year that of *Almaviva* in the "Barbiere," which was given at Rome, and all but failed from a variety of *contretemps* which drove both composer and artist nearly frantic. In 1816 CATALANI secured his services as her first tenor at Les Italiens, in Paris, from which point of time his prosperity proceeded onwards with unabating increase. In 1817 he came to London, and sang at the King's Theatre, with Mme. FODOR in the *Barbiere*, as well as at various concerts. Returning to Paris, in 1819, he introduced that opera for the first time to the French public, and remained their especial favorite till 1824, during which time his greatest parts were that already named, *Otello*, and *Don Giovanni.*

GARCIA'S voice was a tenor of great volume and compass, which he had been at the utmost pains to cultivate and form according to the methods of the best schools; but perhaps it was not so rich as those of others, before or since his time, in quality or freshness. It was, however, very brilliant and flexible, and so highly cultivated, that not only did no passage seem difficult to his facility, but he executed every conceivable combination of notes in a highly-finished manner, tempering and preparing, as it were, his utmost vehemence according "to the most rigid laws of science." He was also an admirable musician, which rendered his invention more fertile than that of any other singer, either male or female, I ever heard, not even excepting his two gifted daughters, and especially the elder of the two—the too-early lost and never to be forgotten—MARIE MALIBRAN.

But what chiefly exalted his style was the sensibility with which he penetrated into the full meaning of everything he sang; for he entered heart and soul into the music, as well as the action of the scene; and from the moment he set his foot upon the stage he devoted himself wholly to its expression, giving all his faculties and powers to the character he had to sustain and to the composition he had to sing. "He was alike forcible and tender, and hurried his audience with him wheresoever he designed to carry them. No part of his performance ever languished for an instant; and even if he had a weak passage," he always managed to strengthen or conceal it by the most appropriate and elegant embellishment. For this he encountered the objections of hypercritical judges, who pronounced his style to be much too florid, if not consisting of an unmeaning profusion of passages, that the failure and decadence of his voice might be hidden.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

ENGLISH AND FRENCH NOVELS.

From the Fortnightly Review for June.

To begin at the beginning, marriage in England and marriage in France are, as a rule, managed differently from the start. The typical and indeed common French marriage is that of a young girl of sixteen or seventeen, fresh from a convent school, to a man a number of years older, who is to a great extent influenced in marrying her by the almost invariable dowry given with French brides. Her marriage gives her for the first time social liberty and social knowledge; there may be, there often is, a gulf between her husband's ideas and her own; he may be, and often is, estranged from her and from home, having formed habits of independency, and if she forms an attachment to another man, he is probably able to console himself elsewhere. The typical, indeed common, English marriage, is that of a man who marries for love or liking a fortuneless girl who understands life, and has had already, perhaps, four or five more or less serious flirtations: the man seeks in her an agreeable and affectionate companion, and, as a rule, is fond of his home; both have been free in their choice; she with her mind matured and eyes open—he, as a rule, uninfluenced by anything but disinterested choice. When the French wife is unfaithful, society cannot help thinking of her excuse; she was young and ignorant when she married, she never loved her husband, her first passion was for her lover, and so on. Nor can society sympathize strongly with the typical French husband, influenced by the almost invariable dot, and capable of subsequent consolation. On the other hand, it is difficult to give anything like the same sympathy even to the deepest sorrows of an ill-mated English wife. Her original freedom of choice appears as a bar to the after-right of revolt; and it is certainly no exaggeration to say that while nineteen out of twenty Frenchmen may follow with interest the unfaithful wife, nineteen out of twenty Englishmen think with sympathy of the deserted husband and the broken-up home. The deepest French feelings are those that are aroused by personal attachments between man and man or man and woman; some of the very deepest English feelings are those that are both personal and local, where wife, house, children, servants, old habits, are included in the word home. It is inevitable, therefore, that an English novel of infidelity in married life should awaken in English readers sympathies the very opposite of those aroused by French stories of the same class in French minds. But it may be asked, why should not the sorrows of the desolate hearth be painted for us in accordance with this English sentiment? It may be that some day a writer will arise to do so; but we can understand the difficulties of the case. The pain is domestic, associated superficially with what is tame and trivial, and yet linked in reality with emotions so deep and so delicate that words would fail to reach them. Then English husbands with such troubles do not "wear their hearts upon their sleeves." The French novelist has as his hero a man sure to possess the natural Gallic expansiveness and the inevitable Gallic confidant, a devoted friend; the English novelist would have as his hero an Englishman that, if drawn true to life, would be reserved on the topic with even some of his oldest friends. Nor can we forget another and very important difference between English and French customs. The French wife and her lover have to contend with an obstacle of a heroic character—indissoluble marriage; the English wife faces a marriage tie that may be dissolved; the greater romance attaches naturally to the more uncompromising foe. Then, again, there arises from this another and more important difference; for the French wife and her lover there is no after-legislation; what some of their writers call the "prose of marriage" never mars the so-called poetry of their love; but adulterous English love has been again and again legalized by subsequent marriage, and this possibility turns by anticipation much of the illicit poetry into legal prose; the coming event casts its shadow before, and we foresee the wild Romeo and Juliet growing slowly into the tame Darby and Joan. As regards the deserted husbands the contrast also is strong. French sympathy is, as we say, given freely enough to the lovers in their defiance of religion and law; but if the husband avenges himself with his own hand, and assassinates the lover or his wife, he, too, receives sympathy and acquittal, and probably for the very same reason, that he, too, has defied religion and law. In England, as we have not the romantic beginnings—the very young victim, the unattached husband, the lover all fire, and so on—we also lack the romantic end; our husbands seek and obtain prosaic redress in the Divorce Court, and may build up other homes. But apart from the principals in the story and the final event, we must regard the accessories and the preluding facts. In French society that a wife should have many admirers and receive much attention is a matter of course; that she and her husband should have different tastes, even different circles of society, is not thought strange. But English husbands and English wives as a rule have other manners and other ways. Few Englishmen tolerate with grace particular attentions paid to their wives, not from suspicion, but from a certain insular love of family independence and family isolation, and a certain thoroughly English belief in those proprietorial rights, which, until women have votes, and perhaps even then, men will exercise, or try to exercise, more or less over their wives. In many honest, worthy husbands this readiness to repel any very marked courtesy of their friends or acquaintances to their wives is pushed to a boorish excess, and the lives of many Englishwomen are made through it, heaven knows, dull and dreary enough. But there are the facts. In France the tone of society permits any intrigue to be led up to by a hundred *petits soins* from the lover to the married lady, repeated again and again, and everybody looks on unsuspicious, tolerant, or perhaps sympathetic. In England some old friend—rough, plain-spoken, and privileged—or some husband, selfish rather than suspicious, and proud to show his power, would soon put a stop to the delights of dangling, giving the incipient lover a rough word, or even, if provoked, the cut direct. To put it briefly, according to the conventions of French life, and to the still stronger conventional tone of their literature, adultery is there considered one of the fine arts; here it is not. Englishmen have run away with English wives, but the tone of society is not favorable to the fine-drawn preceding incidents and feelings and adventures that give to the same fact in France a circumstantial and developed interest not permissible here, where husbands and society, although they are obliged occasionally to accept adultery as a fact, are decidedly intolerant of amorous intrigue. Like Lord SALISBURY'S invective according to Mr. DISRAELI, illicit love in England "wants finish." It may be worth while to indicate one more distinction. Novels in England are written to be read by girls and boys; novels in France are not. If our story-writer wishes to make his puppets go through a voluptuous dance, it must be in fetters, and with very long drapery around their limbs.

A HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The Empire State Two Hundred Years Ago.*

A great many persons have forgotten, if they ever knew, that New-York City was once called New-Orange: that the Dutch drove the English out of it, to baptize it with that name, and subsequently gave it back to them of their own free will; that Connecticut once sought to make the Hudson River her western boundary; and that New-Jersey was for a time obliged to present her laws for approval to the Governor of this State, whose boundaries once embraced her territory and that of Pennsylvania. These and many other forgotten facts pertaining to the earlier history of the Empire State, are related in the volume whose title we have given above. It comes as second volume of the History, and is to be followed probably by a third; and we are justified in saying perhaps by a fourth, for it is almost a Preraphaelite work in its faithful portrayal of minutiæ. This, indeed, gives to it its chief interest. The present volume embraces but twenty-seven years—1664 to 1691. Its facts have been gathered from many authentic sources with patient industry, and an evident care to verify them, and they have been, for the most part, clearly arranged. The margined indications and dates, and a very full index, give all the facilities one could desire for quick and particular reference. The style of Mr. Brodhead is unambitious, lucid, and quietly self-reliant, rising to a pleasant, hearty energy when occasion requires, but not wearying the reader with any continuous intensity.

He has made a book, not only of much historical interest, but that is very agreeable to read. It is almost gossipy; and we should be sorry to exchange its chatty narration for a more dignified statement of merely prominent and important events. In the preface, the author claims an inherited fitness to hold the balance with judicial fairness, inasmuch as he is "descended from an English officer who helped his King to conquer Dutch New-Netherland, as well as from a colonial Hollander who stood up manfully for his republican Fatherland." His New-England readers, however, will probably be disposed to question his impartiality a little. The occasions that rouse him out of his historical calmness, and give passionate emphasis to his more fervid sentences, are usually when the Puritans come in sight. He rates them soundly for "bribing" the courtiers of Charles II. to secure what otherwise they could not have obtained, and does the honest rebuking with a hearty jest, and a mingling of taunts and an occasional sneer, with the wholesome discipline; he takes them to task sharply for seeking a safe *via media* between loyalty to the crafty monarch and a ruinous open rebellion. Their policy "was neither manly nor wise." "The local rulers of Massachusetts" (1680,) "knew that they were the creatures of the King of England. Nevertheless they affected a braggart independence of him; and they intrust with controlling powers "a sectarian oligarchy." Further on they become "the first secessionists," and are "truculent rebels."

They of Connecticut, too, are cunning and unprincipled. In regard to the enlarging of their territory by carrying its western boundary to the Hudson, "they had the audacity to desire, in very careful words, that the Duke's officers would countenance their attempted swindle." The New-Englanders are "pert," "inconsistent," exhibit "characteristic assurance," are persistent in urging what they know to be baseless claims, and are altogether very uncomfortable and undesirable neighbors.

But these and some other evidences of the superior strength of the Dutch progenitor of our author serve to spice his pages, and will make them the more palatable, we suppose, to many of his readers. It does not mitigate the severity of his censure of Puritan ambition that boundaries, titles and the limits of authority were at this period in a very confused and fluent state. The claims of the French, the English, the Dutch and the Spanish overlapped each other, and were entangled in inextricable confusion; sweeping assertions made by a Government to confirm its rights in one direction, were pressed to the utmost logical sequence by its rival to make good its claims in another direction. The Puritans, with impudent arrogance, called the Hollanders intruders into the territory belonging to New-England, and treated them as usurpers to be driven from the lands they had seized for their New-Netherland, by all available means. But Henry Hudson, "in the service of the Dutch East India Company," had explored "the great river of the mountains" in 1609, and "this gave the Hollanders an unquestionable title by discovery which they soon fortified by further visitation and actual occupation." And Queen Elizabeth herself had said, (in order to sweep away the title of Spain to the parts of North America which she had not explored and colonized,) that "prescription without possession is of no avail." And so, by "an admirable decree of Providence," this magnificent region was first occupied by a race "less selfish and exclusive" than the English. The greedy Anglo-Saxons however, moved by their "pride and cupidity," and "partly considering New-Netherland 'a thorn in the side,'" were not to be borne away from their very evident interests by a logical inference from the once convenient assertion of a defunct Queen—not even of Queen Bess;—nor were they to be governed under the unscrupulous Charles II., by any recognition of title by Oliver Cromwell;—especially when the Hollanders received much tobacco across the border from contiguous colonies, and thus deprived his most Christian Majesty of coveted export duties. And so the Dutch, deserted by the States General, for fear of giving umbrage to England, and threatened with bombardment and assault by superior numbers, were driven from the dominion—and all their lands were given to James, Duke of York, the King's brother; and their liberties were decreased, and their New-Amsterdam was baptized New-York, and their Orange called Albany. To all this "the Dutch colonists submitted with characteristic good faith," until nine years after, when the French and English being at war, and New-York but poorly prepared for defence, the Hollanders, in their turn, pounced down upon the prize, poured a broadside into the fort, killing and wounding a few men, and landing an overwhelming army (of 1,600) some distance above the City—in the rear of where Trinity Church now stands—marched down to the assault, which was only averted by a prudent surrender.

Now New-York is re-baptized again, and becomes New-Orange—in honor of Prince William III.—and Albany, Williamstadt; and the Dutch are wild with joy, and New-England is exasperated and begins to threaten, and arm and fit out vessels-of-war, but prudently abstains from more dangerous acts, as the Dutch fort soon bristles with a formidable number of cannon and is well garrisoned; and so all they make by their hostility is the watchful enmity of the Hollanders, who treat all Yankees as the Parisians in the late war treated all Germans.

But this paradisaical state of things for the blessed Batavians continued only four blissful months, and then peace being made with England and France giving monitions of hostility to Holland, friendship with the old enemy is sealed by the peaceable surrender of all that Dutch prowess had secured.

An amusing result of the conflict of authority under the English rule will serve to show how slowly the definite lines which are now established were drawn and recognized. To secure his revenue, the Duke's Governor had ordered that all vessels trading within his original territory should enter at the New-York Custom-house. But Sir George Carteret, who governed New-Jersey, had counter claims, and needed revenue himself. This led to bickering, protests, appeals to the King, a threatened conflict, interviews and long arguments. Finally, the energetic Andros, the able and resolute Governor of New-York, ordered some soldiers to Elizabethtown, who broke open Carteret's house in the dead of night, "halled" him out of bed, and brought him in his *robe de nuit* over to New-York! There, "ill and forlorn," he was given into the custody of the Sheriff on the charge of assuming unlawful jurisdiction, and "riotously presuming to exercise government over his Majesty's subjects," &c. At his trial the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty." This did not please Andros, and "he sent them back, with new charges," and bringing in the same verdict again, he charged them once more, and sent them out a third time. There must have been a large Dutch element in that jury, for he did not prevail, and at last their verdict of acquittal was recorded.

This spirit of irregularity seems to have found its way even into ecclesiastical affairs. It being necessary to ordain a minister, the provincial Dutch clergymen formed themselves into a classis—"the first ever held in America"—under the "official direction" of Andros, who was an Episcopalian, and examined and ordained the candidate. The coopers of the City caught the infection, and defying established custom, made "a strike," and "signed an agreement" to charge certain prices for their labor, and that "if any should sell his work for less, he should be fined fifty shillings, for the use of the poor." This however was promptly put down by the stern and strong hand of the law, and the combination declared to be "infamous," and punished by fines and imprisonment. The decision is curiously sustained by the statutes of Edward VI. and Charles II., and by St. Paul's Epistles to Timothy and Titus.

New-York City at this time differed essentially, and in more particulars than extent and the character of its buildings from our New-York of the present day. Wolley, the Duke's Episcopalian chaplain, who had been residing in the City for two years, and goes home to England about this time, with a certificate of good conduct from Andros, declares it to be "a place of as sweet and agreeable air as ever I breathed in, and the inhabitants, both English and Dutch, very civil and courteous, to whose tables," he continues, with a sort of after-dinner confusion, "I was frequently invited, and always concluded with a generous bottle of Madeira."

A few years before this an important step had been taken. "A monthly mail to New-England" was established. The carrier was "sworne to fidelity," and had "an annuall sallery affixt on him." "Each first Monday of the month he sets out from New-York, and is to return within the month from Boston to us again." "By-letters were kept in an open bag, to dispense by the way," and able woodmen were to be requested "to make out the best and most facile way—which in processe of tyme, would be the King's best highway."

The early history of New-York involves of necessity many conflicts, and negotiations and treaties with the Indians, and not a little of the interest of this volume is derived from narrations of events in connection with these—especially after the breaking out of "The French and English War." Our interest in the progress of the work is frequently, indeed, carried beyond the limits of the State, not merely because of the interweaving of its affairs with those of its neighbors, but from the natural following up of the enterprises which started from its territory, and which more or less affected its development. The explorations by the courageous and persistent Jesuits, and particularly those by La Salle, if not strictly within the avowed object of the volume, add to its attractiveness, and carry us back more perfectly into the state of the whole country at the time of which the author writes.

The contemporary history of the mother country comes more legitimately into view, and is given succinctly and with a constant regard to its influence on her colonies. Some of the most interesting pages of the volume are those which relate the bloodless revolution of 1688-9, by which James II. and the hopes of the Roman Catholics were driven out of England, and William and Mary were seated on the throne.

It was in consequence of an attempt on the part of James to consolidate New-England, New-York and the Jerseys, that Massachusetts was moved to become "the first secessionist." The plan, in some respects, was flattering to the pride of the Puritans; for New-York was to be absorbed, her great seal broken, and the new dominion—including all the British possessions in North America, north of latitude 40°, and extending indefinitely out into the vague vastness of the unexplored West, to the "South Sea"—was to be called New-England. But she was to lose her liberties. The resolute and able Andros, "fond of prelacy," a prompt, and "uncompromising executor of the royal commands," whatever they might be—was appointed the Viceroy. The Assembly was abolished; and all power to make and abrogate laws, and appoint judges, was put into the hands of the soldierly, obedient Governor-General and his dependent council,—"no press was to be used, nor book printed, without the Governor's license;"—and behind all this was the active, watchful, determined bigotry of James, whose "chief object was to establish"—in England and her dependencies—"the Roman Catholic religion in place of the Protestant."

While the people of New-York, therefore, "especially those of Batavian origin," disliked annexation to New-England, and felt themselves in "an unmerited state of degradation" when thus forced into the arms of their old rival and antagonist, New-England, was none the less repugnant to the union. "Andros' duty was to execute his Sovereign's commands," and this he did "with characteristic energy, faithfully, fearlessly, and sometimes harshly." In doing which he greatly offended the perverse people with whom he had to deal, and who had been so long "accustomed to order everything in 'their own way.'" They frowned upon his "surpliced clergymen" reading "the beautiful liturgy" which they believed to be the precursor of all the detested rites of the Roman Catholic Church. Petitions for relief "from the imperious administration of Andros" were sent over to James, in the care of the learned Increase Mather. But the King, with his eyes undiverted from his ulterior object, as he subsequently informs Pope Innocent, while receiving him graciously, baffled him with vague promises, which meant but little, and came to less.

The monarch, however, was blinded by his bigotry, and did not measure the forces with which he was contending, so one day he found himself without a throne; and his Viceroy Andros not long after, in the disorders and uncertainties that followed, found himself without his new dominion, and snugly esconced in a Boston prison. This latter act awakens our author's ire. "A more unjustifiable rebellion never happened." Massachusetts, "with the headstrong audacity which always marked her pretensions, set herself up as superior to other English colonies of America, and demanded privileges greater than those of her coequals." By her "secession a loyal, but perhaps reluctant union was dissolved, and the most pretentious English colony became the first practical exponent of that doctrine of 'State rights' which afterward produced so much national disorder;" and "the selfish lust of oligarchy was more apparent in this meeting than devotion to the genuine principles of civil liberty." These severe censures are based upon the fact that a general order from William and Mary had continued and confirmed in office in the colonies, for the time being, all "who were not Papists." It was a politic act, intended to make an easier transition. But this order was held back by the naughty Puritans, distrusting and disliking Andros; and, though "the whole affair was very mean," the spirit of defection spread, and ere long the old boundaries and separate Governments were restored; and New-York, when the turmoil was over, and the troubled waters had grown quiet and clear again, was at heart not less satisfied with the result of the disloyal and irregular action than was her unprincipled and rebellious neighbor.

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*HISTORY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK. By John Romeyn Brodhead. Vol. II. Harper & Brothers. 1871.

FINE ARTS.

New Pictures, Statues and Busts—Notes.

Two fine examples of the two most distinguished artists of the realistic school of French painters—Jules Breton and Gustave Brion—have been on exhibition at the Goupil Gallery during the week. Breton's picture represents a group of peasant women of Brittany, working linen among the rocks on the sea coast. The two central figures, a woman and a girl, are nobly and gracefully drawn. Around them are half a dozen other figures in every variety of attitude. That this is a study from life, and a most conscientious one too, we cannot doubt. The artist has not attempted to idealize the scene. He has given us the peasant woman of Brittany as she is, with her brawny arms, huge hands and feet, and not too handsome countenance. The color is rather cold, but the composition, as a whole, is most striking. The picture is the property, we believe, of Gov. Morgan.

From Brion we have: "Un Enterrement en Venize," Four ecclesiastical officials, in scarlet robes and caps, are seated in a gondola, which is gliding between the lofty and sombre walls of the once proud city. Near the prow of the gondola is a coffin, covered with a scarlet velvet pall. Each priest holds a bundle of long wax tapers, which are flaring with a lurid light in the open day. The countenances of the four figures are finely contrasted. One man is so old, so feeble, and so cadaverous, that we feel sure it will not be long before he too is borne to his last resting-place. Beside him sits a plump and jolly-looking fellow, whose thoughts are evidently not much occupied by his solemn duties. Near him is a handsome smiling youth, with long curling hair, who is confronted by a stalwart figure, seated much at his ease. All look as if they were performing an every-day duty, to which custom has rendered them utterly indifferent. Above is one of the many small bridges spanning the canals of Venice, from which a few loungers look curiously down on the dark gondola and its red-cloaked occupants. The picture is strongly painted, with striking contrasts of color, and light and shade. The expressions are well brought out, and the architectural surroundings truthful in form and color. Like Breton's picture, noticed above, it is, doubtless, a most faithful rendering of a scene common enough in Venice.

A very sweet and truthful landscape by Kessler, "The Hartz Mountains," is also on exhibition here. In color, crisp and careful delineation of foliage and general treatment, we have seen no landscape recently that surpasses this. There is a charm in it, due somewhat to the scene itself, but more perhaps to the perfect harmony of every part, that renders it more than ordinarily noticeable.

Beyschlag, a Hungarian, who cast aside the plane and saw to take up the pencil, is represented by a *genre* picture of great merit. A young workman has just risen from his poor bed at early dawn, and is gaping and stretching himself as if the bonds of sleep still had a strong hold on him. The attitude, expression and coloring of this figure are admirable, and few, we think, can sit down before it for five minutes without feeling the truth of the old saying that "gaping is catching."

From M. A. Koekkoek we notice a landscape of merit, with a fine effect of perspective, and from McEntee one of his favorite and well-painted Autumn scenes among the woods. Mr. Samuel Coleman has two pictures of very unequal merit—a marine view, untruthful in color, and a Californian mountain scene.

NOTES.

The Academy of Design reopened on Monday last. A large collection of pictures, donated by Mr. Suydam, are on exhibition, during the day-time only.

The Shakespeare Statue, by J. Q. A. Ward, will be unveiled at the Central Park on Saturday, July 1. The location chosen for it is on the left-hand side of the Mall, near the marble arch.

A collossal bust of Washington Irving, by McDonald, has been presented to the Brooklyn Park. Its merits, as a work of art, are not of a high order.

Conspiring to Defraud.

On the 15th of April last the Home Life Insurance Company obtained judgment against the Empire Fire Extinguishing Company for $600, alleged to be due them for rent, and two days subsequently application was made, before Judge Gilbert, of Brooklyn, to have the Empire Company declared insolvent, and a receiver appointed. Papers were served on Chas. H. Waterman, Secretary of the Empire Company, for the trustees to appear and show cause why such an application should not be granted. Waterman concealed the service of the papers, and in company with Montague R. Leverson, an attorney, secured the services of a lawyer named W. Kimball Hall, and pretending to represent the Empire Company, went before Judge Gilbert and had themselves appointed receivers, but failed to file the necessary bonds. The trustees of the Empire Company finding this out, made application to Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court, to restrain Waterman and Leverson from acting as receivers. The motion was argued on Monday and decision reserved.

Mr. C. C. Egan, attorney and trustee of the Empire Company, then made application before Judge Ingraham to have a receiver appointed. The application was granted, and Thomas Langdon, Deputy Clerk of the Superior Court, was appointed receiver. Yesterday Charles H. Whelan, President of the Empire Company, had Waterman arrested on a charge of conspiring to defraud. He was taken to the Yorkville Police Court, and was held in $2,000 for examination by Justice Coulter.

An Operation in Checks.

Mortimer O'Connell a car-driver, formerly a merchant, was arraigned before Justice Hogan, yesterday, on a charge of passing a worthless check on Anthony Mahrenholz, of No. 503 Broadway. The complainant stated that on the 17th of September last, the prisoner having purchased of him a pair of shoes worth $11, tendered him in payment a check for $35 on the Pacific National Bank, drawn by Agnes O'Connell to his order. The check being subsequently presented at the bank, was found to be worthless. The prisoner is a native of Scotland, twenty-three years of age, and admitted his guilt. He is said to have been at one time extensively engaged in the glass business in Crosby-street, but having been burned out, had recourse to criminal practices as a means of subsistence. He was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The pious but money-seeking people of Providence, R. I., have a pleasant way of mingling moral discussions with business enterprise. We do not presume to say that they try to serve two masters, or that thoughts of mammon mingle in their devotions, but they have an ingenious way of arguing and deciding great moral problems. A question which lately agitated that community was whether a man could be a good Christian and sell cotton short. A prominent newspaper took hold of the matter and settled it in the affirmative, for, it says, if the man is unlucky he has sufficient punishment in the saving sorrow and affliction, which is health to the Christian soul; if he is lucky, he is so much the better able to do good to his fellow-creatures, and perform the most important of Christian duties.

What constitutes wit and humor is a great metaphysical question, on which profound philosophers have displayed a vast deal of thought. A thousand and one clever writers have tried to dissect a joke and tell what its proper ingredients should be, and have found it a difficult matter. But Lord Marcus Beresford and two other specimens of the British aristocracy lately gave an illustration of what a joke consists of, which was worth a score of definitions. These vivacious gentlemen, having enlivened their wits by a "too liberal" dinner, achieved the exquisite joke, as they called it, of stealing a fine marble sun-dial and carrying it off in a cab. A prozy, inappreciative policeman couldn't get the humor of the thing into his muddy brain, and so arrested the two wits, and they were taken before a Magistrate, who told them they had not acted like gentlemen. Very likely, but they did not set up for gentlemen. They were wits, and there could be no doubt of the justice of their claim to that title. It is a terribly funny thing to carry off from some gentleman's grounds a piece of property that he values, an exquisite joke to daub a fine painting with coarse red paint, and the very height of jollity to cut down a man's fruit-trees or carry off his garden-gate.

The interests of pisciculture have received an unexpected check in the neighborhood of Burlington, Vt., owing to the energetic fishing achievements of a large and vigorous seal which recently made his appearance in those waters. The shad disappeared so rapidly from the streams that the fisherman were in despair and began to think that the fate of their business had been utterly sealed. But a vigorous campaign was inaugurated and the intruder finally captured, and there is now hope that the shad will return to their haunts and the fishermen have no more such competitors in their business. How the animal ever got within the limits of the Green Mountain State is a nine days' wonder. He must either have come overland from the North Pole or have been lost by some straggling menagerie.

A German philosopher has lately been engaged in a pleasing study of the peculiarities of cannibals, the "anthropophagi that do each other eat." He has ascertained that there are at present upward of 2,000,000 of the population of the earth who have a depraved appetite for human flesh, make no scruples of butchering a missionary, and would toast the prettiest baby in Christendom for breakfast without compunction. It is gratifying to learn that the habits of these people are gradually diminishing their numbers. Of course there are not enough foreigners who venture within their reach to keep the market supplied, and they are forced to devour each other. In this process the more respectable people of the earth have reason to rejoice, for their insatiate appetite must in time materially reduce the population, which will go on decreasing till but one man remains in cannibal lands, and he will wander about seeking whom he may devour, and, finding no one, will starve to death. The following is the latest census of this interesting class of our fellow-beings: The Battas, 200,000 souls; the cannibals of the Niger Delta, 100,000; the Fans, 80,000; the cave-dwellers of the Bassuto country, 10,000; the Niam-Niam, about 500,000; the Miranhas and Mesayas, 2,000; the other South American cannibals, 1,000; the Australian aborigines, 50,000; the Melanesians, (without including New-Guinea,) 1,000,000. This calculation gives a total at the present time of 1,943,000 human beings addicted to anthropophagy, a number which actually represents the 690th part of the whole population of our planet, or fourteen hundredths per cent.

Why is it that we hear so much about the age of miracles being past, when every few days accounts reach us of events as wonderful as any recorded in the olden time? The fact is we are a faithless and unbelieving generation, and refuse to acknowledge the miracles that are performed in our own day. Now, we are told, there is a German blacksmith at Hickman, Ky., who performs the most remarkable cures without using medicine, or even touching his patients. Diseases seem to be entirely subject to the commands of this remarkable blacksmith, for by a word he orders off rheumatism, sores, headaches and a score of other "natural shocks that flesh is heir to," and unlike the spirits that *Glendower* could call from the vasty deep, they obey his word and go. The most remarkable thing of all is that this divinely-gifted man keeps hammering away at his anvil and cures everybody that comes to him without money and without price, as unconscious as any one else of the source of his miraculous powers. We would most respectfully advise the people of Hickman to inform the marines of this.

A town now a days is decidedly behind the times unless it has at least one ghost among its inhabitants. These invisible citizens are not very useful, as they neither pay taxes nor perform any of the duties of freemen. In fact, they are rather obnoxious than otherwise, being much given to disorderly conduct, and frightening more substantial folk out of their wits. Not to be behind other enterprising villages, however, Newark, N. J., has secured a first-class ghost as tenant in common with a respectable family in a house on Bloomingdale-avenue. There seems to be a whole troop of celestial visitants, in fact, which the leading spirit marshals up and down stairs in single file, slamming doors, penetrating into closets and making mischief generally. The other occupants of the house sit in amazement as the "footfalls tinkle on the tufted floor" and thump along the stairways. Of course there is an explanation of these visitations. The family occupying the haunted house had "one fair daughter" who married a Turkish merchant against the wishes of her parents. She departed for the East, promising to return sometime, if possible. The supposition is that she is dead, and finding it disagreeable with her early notions of propriety to dwell in the abode of departed Mussulwomen, now "revisits the pale glimpses of the moon" and leads a troop of ghosts up and down stairs in her father's mansion as a punishment for her waywardness in marrying an infidel Turk.

While the identity of the rightful holder of the titles of Tichborne engages the sagacity of one of the highest tribunals of England, and is in a fair way of nonplussing the whole Bench and Bar of London, another important case of disputed personal identity has arisen in Ireland. Two ladies, living near Dublin, had each a gray parrot with a red tail. Greatly to the relief of the neighbors, no doubt, both ladies lost their precious birds at about the same time. One gray parrot with a red tail was discovered in the neighborhood, and of course both of the bereaved spinsters claimed it as her own. Miss Plunkett somehow got possession, but Miss Farelly declared, with the shrillness of desperation, that Poll belonged to her. To prove her claim and enforce her right she brought suit for the recovery of her property. The Court was not equal to the task of deciding whether the bird produced, which was gray and had a red tail, was the one lost by Plunkett, or that for which Farelly mourned, and so the case was dismissed. It was taken to a higher Court with the same result—the tribunal could not decide on the identity of one poor parrot. The bird himself should have been cross-examined. A keen lawyer ought to have been able to ascertain from him which household he had been connected with, though no title or great estate was at stake in this case.

The natives of India, in their progress toward civilization, seem to have just reached the witch-burning stage. Strange stories are told of their superstitious fancies regarding ugly old women. One aged beldame was lately accused of eating the livers of the patients in a hospital, and in order to put an end to her indulgence in that objectionable kind of diet, the high-minded natives hung her by the heels to the branch of a tree, and swung her back and forth for several hours. In another case an alleged witch was on the point of being burned, when the English authorities rescued her. Her offence, too, was feeding on other people's livers, to the great prejudice of their health. These Hindoos ought to be either more or less civilized than they now are, for the present state of their progress is the worst imaginable.

SPIRIT OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The *Independent* contains an article by F. B. Sanborn on an ideal system of reformatories for young delinquents. After giving the leading features of the system, somewhat in detail, the writer sums them up briefly as follows:

"In brief, therefore, an ideal system, such as has been described, would begin with enforcing compulsory education of all children; and proceed, on that theory, to place the neglected and delinquent in truant schools, in private and local reformatories, and, by means of visiting agents, in well-selected families, even if it were necessary to pay their board in such families. By means of the same agency, the commitments to public and State reformatories should be sifted and kept down, and the pupils sent forth as soon as possible into good homes. All children so placed out should be frequently visited, and, if girls, the visitors should be women. In the larger reformatories the congregate and the so-called family systems should be combined, though in different proportions, according to different needs. Finally, for such as proved incorrigible in reformatories, prisons should be provided, conducted on the Irish convict system, and with abundant apparatus for the employment and instruction of the prisoners. And no large State, it seems to me, has done its whole duty to the children within its jurisdiction until it has put in operation something resembling what I have attempted to describe."

THE GOLDEN AGE.

Lydia Maria Child discourses through the columns of the *Golden Age* on the peculiarities of different religions, no one of which, she thinks, can claim for itself all the good points. The following are her closing words:

"It is because the different religions do not understand each other that they have been so hostile. For centuries they have been kept apart, each thinking that Divine truth was exclusively intrusted to its keeping. Now, the Providence of God is bringing them more and more into contact with each other, and the process is mutually softening their prejudices. Among all nations can now be found some large souls, who acknowledge that the great human family, though traveling by different roads, are all seeking the same Father's house. The idea that the whole world will ever be converted to Christianity is as fallacious as was the Jewish belief that God would exterminate everybody but Jews, in order that His 'chosen people' might have the earth all to themselves, to enjoy the good things of the millennium. But though Christianity is not destined to swallow up all other forms of religion, it will greatly modify them all, and will, in its turn, be modified by the knowledge it acquires in the process. But this is no reason why Christians should not do all in their power to perfect the form and diffuse the principles of their religion; for these are necessary parts of the process by which the world will be renovated, and the highest truth attained."

THE CHRISTIAN UNION.

In speaking of the recent Papal jubilee, the *Christian Union* says that it is a celebration of the falsification of one of the traditions of the Catholic Church, but remarks nevertheless:

"There is one aspect of this august event, hailed as it is by the acclamations of millions of adherents to the Church of Rome, which elicits our sympathy and admiration. There is certainly something sublime, something touching in the sight of the faithful devotion of so many people to their chief, in the time of his troubles. Pope Pius is a beautiful old man; in the main, we believe, a good one. It is not true, indeed, as has been confidently asserted, that his bitterest enemies have never cast a doubt on the perfect purity of his life. Nevertheless, whatever view may be taken of the character of Pius, or of the bearing of his career on the welfare of the world, none can deny the importance of that career, or the magnitude of the measures and the events which it includes. He has passed through two external revolutions, besides one in the sympathies and purposes of his own soul, which transformed him from a liberalist to an uncompromising enemy of human progress, and rendered nugatory some of the very virtues that elevated him to his throne. Twice has it been his privilege to define new articles of the Roman Catholic faith, each time making good his grounds against the most able and determined opposition. Four times has he called around him the Roman bishops of the earth, once in an Ecumenical Council, whose magnitude and dignity, as well as the momentousness of its decrees, will make it a perpetual landmark in the realm of religious thought. It is natural, then, and proper for Roman Catholics to exult on this great anniversary in the life of their Head, and as fellow-mortals 'having a good time,' they are welcome to our sympathy. Let them make the most of their jubilee, for there are mutterings in the horizon. The ecclesiastical court that sets itself against the freedom of conscience, and above the earthly 'powers that be,' is condemned of God and man; and whatever may become of the Catholic Church, the Papacy is doomed."

THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK.

Has public virtue perished? asks the *Christian at Work*, and, by way of answering the question, says:

"Weak good nature and strong selfishness have learned to strike hands in the abuse of power. Position and influence are looked upon less as a serious responsibility than as a means of conferring favors by which other favors may be bought. Appointments to office and recommendations to places of honor or profit are held as 'valuable patronage,' both by the politician and the man of business. One is tempted to ask, Where does duty come in? Is there no such thing as fulfilling a trust without respect of persons? We sadly need to study the meaning of that phrase, which is now almost a by-word—'for the public good.' Private ends, the aggrandizement of those who belong to our 'Ring' in the State and in the Church, have too generally displaced that spirit which is the foundation of Christian society, the spirit of unselfish devotion to the interests of all."

THE FREE METHODIST.

The *Free Methodist* makes an attack on what it designates as Church Gambling. Church festivals and fairs, it says, are conducted on the same principle as are lotteries and gambling-houses. The following are some of its remarks:

"Such enterprises succeed because many have the dishonest desire to obtain a valuable thing without paying for it. Now, we boldly say that church fairs strengthen and sanction such dishonesty. For instance, a church says, "We will bet a $10 cake against 50 cents that you cannot guess right on the weight of the cake." This awakens a dishonest desire in the spectator to obtain the cake without paying any just equivalent for it, and the Church parties evince a dishonest desire to get from as many as they can all the fifty cents they can. The man who bets twenty-five cents against fifty on certain cards in a pack, can see no difference between this and betting twenty-five cents on a gold ring in the certain pieces of a church cake, and there is no moral difference. The most common way of defending these ways of getting money is by saying that 'it is for the church, and the end sanctifies the means.' To do in a church what they do in a lottery looks worse instead of better. The place and object for which the money is obtained cannot impart any sanctity to means so vile in their origination and associations. They are bad, and the church cannot make them good. We are not to do the least evil, even if we could obtain the greatest good by so doing. Righteousness must not be sacrificed to policy, and seemingly demanding interests. Get money in a sensible, sober, Christian manner, or go without it, and throw the responsibility upon God for the support of his cause, after you have done the best you can. Let the merits of the cause be the only appeal, and not an appeal to the love of pleasure and gain, so strong in poor fallen man."

THE CHURCHMAN.

The *Churchman* discusses the duties of the Church and its well-to-do members to the "operative" class in the community. It says:

"We hold that the Church must care for the right maintenance of the family institution. No State interference will reach the needed results. The business of the Church is to see that the households of the wealthy and the educated are first examples and then teachers for the households of the poor—at least of those who need teaching and example. This teaching can only be given by personal influence—and this influence can be got only in that bond of union which the Church may supply. It will not do for a rich lady to walk into a mechanic's household and advise and criticise, unless something gives that right. But if a young lady who teaches in a Sunday-school will take pains to see that her little scholars are taught needle-work; if she mind them to be careful of their dress, their personal neatness, their manners and habits; if she once gets an influence over them so that they look up to her, she can teach them much else which they will be the better for. Sponsorship gives rights capable of almost indefinite extent. Young men who desire to serve the Church as laymen can, if they will, teach a class of boys some useful branch of instruction, and gain a controlling influence over their whole lives. There are many churchmen who ask for Church work. Let them seek it, not in promoting causes, not in laboring for objects, but in caring for individuals. The secret of the best successes is found in the influence of man upon man, of woman upon woman."

THE LIBERAL CHRISTIAN.

The *Liberal Christian* has a somewhat striking article on the "Decay of Theology." It thinks that zeal in theological questions and a taste for their study are dying out, and deplores the tendency in the following strain:

"The decay of theology, in short, is the decay of serious and earnest thinking, the gradual disappearance of faith, the loss of learning, the ignoring of the deeper questions of spiritual life. It is to be followed, if not withstood very soon with all the power, by the return, first, of mere materialism, then of pantheism, and then of atheism, by the triumph of secular and selfish life, by the loss of vision which ends in the obliteration of moral distinctions and by general selfishness and worldliness. This is the natural history of what has again and again appeared as a tendency to the purely practical in religion. It is another name for the purely superficial. It soon makes religion a mere veneering. This is not what the victims of the taking delusion which proclaims Christianity a life and not a faith and a doctrine, are expecting or wishing. They will not believe a word of this warning. But it is not the less a necessary one, and proceeds from more reflection than they have given to the subject. Unless the interest in Christian theology is revived, unless opinions are more respected, unless faith is more cultivated and understood, unless God is more known and worshipped and felt, unless sin is more dreaded, unless man's moral position is regarded with more concern, unless Christ's work is more profoundly studied and understood—not only liberal Christianity, but orthodox Christianity, will soon be in ruins, and the gospel have to begin its work anew in a demoralized and atheistic world."

THE JEWISH MESSENGER.

In speaking of the lack of representative men among the Israelites of this country, the *Jewish Messenger* says:

"Now, let it not be denied that we have in this land quite a number of wealthy Israelites, 'good men and true,' but we fail to see among them many who will interest themselves in the cause of Israel, in doing anything to elevate our people in the esteem of our neighbors. It appears to us that all their energies are directed to the amassing of wealth, a course to which we could not object, if we found that we observed their names in any of the public movements for the amelioration of society. We behold their readiness to subscribe, but we find no Jewish names appear among the active members. It cannot be for want of solicitation; but it must be from the fact that they would rather give their money than their time. All this is wrong. We have every reason to take an active part in all that tends to the interest of humanity, not narrowed down to the wants of Israel, but for the whole human family. We make these remarks, influenced by our experience in public life. Whenever any cause has appealed to our citizens, there has seldom appeared any Jewish name in the "call;" and sure we are that this arises from the unwillingness of our leading men to take a personal interest in public matters—a fact injurious to the cause of Israel. In our European exchanges we read how that the Jews are prominent in all public matters—whether it be to relieve the poor or to honor the rich; to erect a statue to the living, or a monument to the dead—but we fail to see their names in such instances in our City or State. This should be remedied. The Jew should avow his readiness to serve in any good cause; for, in doing so, not only does he naturally benefit the cause he espouses by his influence, but at the same time he represents Israel, and his good actions elevate his people among their neighbors. This idea should never be lost sight of by professors of Judaism."

THE TABLET.

The New-York *Tablet*, in commenting on the invitation extended by the Capitol Commissioners to the Grand Master of the Freemasons of the State, to lay the corner-stone of the new building at Albany, makes the following remarks concerning Freemasons in general:

"We would hold, in any case, that to no order should this significant and typical duty and privilege be assigned; but when the order chosen, in total contravention of our rights as citizens, and as men, is a secret society, and above all is the society of Freemasons, we as Catholics have to go further than the ground of opposition assumed by the people in general. As Catholics we look upon the Freemasons, as an order not in sympathy with any religion, and therefore an order which no religious body should accept, and which we cannot and never will accept, as representative of this State, nor of any State or country; as Catholics we cannot take any other stand than that of extreme opposition, to a society which calls itself a secret one, but whose aims are known to the world as subversive of good government and that religion which we look upon as the best support of such government. The secret society of Free-masons has lately come out in its true colors, in France and Italy, and it is useless, to say the least, for any member or friend of the Order to attempt to convince us that in Freemasonry there does not exist an organized enemy of the Church. Once more we declare that, as Catholics, we solemnly protest against being represented at the laying of the corner-stone of the Capitol by any society or Order, but above all, by that of Free-masonry."

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

The *United Presbyterian* (Pittsburg, Penn.,) has the following with regard to the comparative importance of the Young Men's Associations and the churches:

"It will not be denied that the Young Men's Christian Associations have done much good work. In large cities, especially, they have been the means of helping strangers, and of stimulating others to more zeal and Christian devotion. But it is the fashion with many of their members, and others who wish to flatter them, to represent the church as a poor, lazy dolt, or a helpless cripple, which is more in the way than anything else, and which had better be set aside for the benefit of the association. We have heard some of those speakers, whose reputation for godly lives is not equal to that of Elijah, berate the Church as if it was a hoary nuisance that the world ought to be quit of. Now, we say again, the Associations, no doubt, in many places do good, and ought to get proper credit for it, but it is not in good taste in their members to villify the Church, which is the mother of them all. Take away the Associations, and society has suffered a small loss, but take away the Church, and the loss is irreparable. An illustration and outgrowth of the truth is good, but 'the pillar and and ground of the truth' is indispensable, and he is fighting against God who will attempt to overthrow it."

OUR STATE PRISONS.

A Statement by the New-York Prison Association—Proposed Amendments and Improvements.

The Prison Association of New-York, desirous of increasing its efficiency, has recently made the following statement to the public, with a view of arousing an interest in the proposed reforms:

The duties which the organic law of the Association requires it to perform comprise not only the inspection of State Prisons, Penitentiaries and county jails, and the recommendation of such reforms in their management as may seem expedient, but also the adoption of measures to find employment for discharged convicts. The Association is also expected suitably to protect persons awaiting trial, to provide them with counsel, if necessary, and to shield from excessive punishment the ignorant or unwary, or those convicted of a first offense and exhibiting signs of reformation. It is not necessary to state details showing with what efficiency this work has been done. The members of the Executive Committee point with satisfaction to the record of their transactions for the past twenty-five years, recently published under their direction. It is believed that no charitable institution in the State can show a greater amount of good accomplished by the comparatively small amount of money expended. There is still every reason why the functions of the Association should be actively performed. The whole theory of State inspection of our prisons is indefensible. It can only be corrected by an amendment of the State Constitution. Such an amendment has been proposed by the Association. If adopted, it would strongly tend to withdraw the management of prisons from the fluctuations and corruptions of party politics. Zealous and persistent efforts must be resorted to with the view of forming a public opinion sufficiently decided to cause the Legislature to submit the amendment to the people for their approval. Practical abuses in prison management still exist, requiring faithful criticism and exposure. The whole subject of prison discipline needs further discussion and exposition. The application to our institutions of the principles of the reformatory system so happily at work in Ireland and elsewhere is yet to be made. The prisoner awaiting trial still demands counsel and protection. Discharged convicts call daily on the general agent of the Association for employment, advice, or encouragement. In fact, there has never been a time in the history of the Association in which the necessity for earnest and energetic labor has appeared greater than now, or the prospects of usefulness more gratifying.

The community, doubtless, feels that the association has sustained a great loss in being deprived of the valuable services of its late Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Dr. Wines. It, however, gives the Association much satisfaction to announce that the place thus made vacant has just been filled by the appointment of Dr. Elisha Harris, who is favorably known throughout the country for his efficient services in connection with the Board of Health in the City of New-York, and successful labors in various departments of philanthropic effort. He will bring to his new work the same singleness of purpose, untiring energy, and sound judgment which on other occasions he has uniformly exhibited. Owing to his medical training and skill, he will have special facilities for calling public attention to matters connected with the sanitary condition of the prisons. The Association bespeaks for him the hearty co-operation of all its friends.

The Executive Committee desire to add that, while the State has imposed upon us the grave and important duties to which we have referred, the last Legislature failed to make the usual State appropriation for our use. They therefore appeal to all persons having the interests of the prisons at heart, and recognizing the great value of our work, to supply us with the means necessary to prosecute it efficiently. The Association has no permanent funds, and its usefulness must be greatly impaired unless philanthropic citizens contribute to its support. They are confident that an appeal of this kind, which has often in their history been generously responded to, will not now be made in vain. Money, or checks to the order of the Treasurer, may be sent to his office, No. 46 Pine-street.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Impracticability of the Viaduct Railway.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"The total cost of the Viaduct Railroad is estimated at $60,000,000, of which at least $50,000,000 will fall upon the tax-payers."

It is stated without contradiction that the Viaduct Railway will cost $60,000,000.

The interest per annum on this enormous sum at 7 per cent. is $4,200,000. Now to pay this interest alone, without regard to running expenses and depreciation, there must be carried over the road (fare five cents) 84,000,000 of passengers each year! This will be 230,000 passengers per day, equal to moving the whole population of the City every four days!

Every hour, 9,583 passengers. Reckoning each car to hold sixty passengers, there must be moved 160 cars per hour, nearly three cars every sixty seconds.

One hundred and sixty cars, each car sixty feet long, with engine and tender, would make a train of over two miles in length!

Here is a statement mathematically made, which shows that the road as a paying institution would be the greatest of failures. Here is a statement showing that even if there were the passengers to ride upon the road, that the facilities for carrying them are an impossibility. Apparently the scheme is one of the wildest, the most absurd and the most destructive that ever entered the minds even of Tammany speculators.

One word more: Why should the entire lower part of the City be utterly ruined to accommodate those who live along the line of the Harlem River and Westchester? Have the Viaduct Road, its cost to build, its injury to the City and its certain failure been duly considered? The Legislature passed the bill to literally confiscate the property of the old City of New-York, with no more ceremony than if it were for ordering a crosswalk for a narrow street.

T.

A Question for the Police Commissioners.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please publish the following inquiry, and inform the readers of your valuable paper (more especially the members of the Police Department of this City) what becomes of the profits made on the sale of cloth, flannel, caps, belts, &c., which are sold at the Central Office to the members of the Department of this City, and also to Police Departments out of the City? I had to procure cloth for a uniform suit, and had to pay a good profit on the wholesale price. I was informed that the Commissioners contracted for the above-named articles, and by so doing they could furnish them at a much lower rate than the same could be bought at any wholesale or retail house. On inquiry I found that such was not the case. The amount realized from the profits on the above articles must amount to a considerable sum during the year, as every member is obliged to purchase the same at Head-quarters. The person in charge of the Department, I am informed, resides in Connecticut, and receives the pay of doorman. As the amount so realized from such profit comes out of the members of the Department, why should they not be entitled to have some knowledge of what is done with the same? In reading the report of the Treasurer of the Board of Police, made to his Honor the Mayor, I could find no mention of what amount was paid and received from the sale of the above-mentioned articles. I would suggest that, as there seems to be no fund in which the amount is placed, (unless it goes into somebody's pocket,) why will not the Commissioners contribute the amount so realized from such profits of sales to the Police Mutual Aid Association, and let the same be distributed to the relatives of the members *pro rata* who have died during the past and each succeeding year, in addition to the amount received from the members by the collection of fifty cents a month? By that means the members of the Department would get the benefit of the twenty-five or fifty cents profit now charged on the sales of cloth, &c. Will Commissioner Barr please give the matter his attention, and let us know where the profits go, and oblige

ONE OF MANY PATROLMEN.

Communism in New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Are not the people, and Rev. Dr. Thompson included, afraid to contemplate the steady growth of the material of Communism in this City? To my mind, everything tends to it, and woe betide not only the rich, indifferent to politics, but the rich who have made colossal fortunes, deceiving the poor people, when that time comes. The constant increase of taxes is an incentive to Communism. The best writer on the recent events of Paris states that forced public works in Paris was one of the most inciting causes. Is not the evil carried already to an excess in our City, not in forcing public works, but in the pretense of it? feeding an army of rude men who have votes, who get their money without labor, as may be seen in our parks, streets and docks. Who is to feed these men, now encouraged in chronic idleness, when the City treasury is exhausted? Who believes that these maggots of an unprincipled party will ever return to honest actual labor for a living? One of every thirty males of the population of Brooklyn, by the recent report of the Commissioners, receives food as a pauper. Five hundred thousand dollars per annum, in our neighboring City of Churches, to encourage men in idleness, merely to have them ready to vote annually at one or two elections! What is to become of this array of consumers of the industry of Brooklyn, when its treasury is exhausted?

Have not the men who govern the political destinies of New-York and Brooklyn a controlling majority of the voters of both cities in their pay; the masters rolling in wealth, the subordinates living in squalid idleness. Is not all this Communism?

Is not the admitted terrorism of the "roughs" a concession to keep them from open war upon the tax-payers and property—are they (the roughs) not now Communists in power?

Was not the repeal of the "Conspiracy law," by the Legislature, a concession to the Communists?

Are not the outrages committed in the name of trades-unions very like Communist outrages?

Are not the constant unnecessary strikes, and the war upon the industry of the country, of Communist character?

Were the draft riots in 1863 anything but the Communists of New-York seizing the City, and plundering and destroying it at their pleasure; and does not the fact that the leaders of these riots, though known, and yet went unpunished, prove that the rioters hold the balance of power in the city?

Were any murders recently committed in Paris as terrible in their character as that which characterized the death of Col. O'Brien?

Is not the organized war by foreign mercenaries on our public school system, an encourager of Communism?

We might ask a thousand suggestive questions. Are we not, indeed, now in the hands of the Communists, who are only kept back by the laxity of the law and the bribes of money that are robbed of our tax-payers? All this must end sometime, as the death of Col. O'Brien gives a forecast of what will occur in our cities.

T.

When Was Shakespeare Born?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in an editorial of the *Commercial* of yesterday, that the statue to Shakespeare is to be unvailed next Saturday, at the Park, on the three hundredth anniversary of his birthday. I had supposed that Shakespeare was born in April, 1564. I was at Frankfort-on-the-Main at one of the grandest celebrations ever held there, on April 23, 1864, which was in honor of Shakespeare, (the three hundredth anniversary.) At this celebration was the fine scholar, Sir Alex. Molet, British Ambassador, the great Prof. Mommsen, the great German Shakespearean scholar, Major Geo. W. Whistler, an American civil engineer of much distinction, and a great Shakespearean scholar, &c., &c. Now which date is correct, 1864 or 1871?

Yours, &c.,
W. W. M.

New-York, Thursday, June 22.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 25, 1871.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the New-York Times for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

There is said to be a vast deal of destitution and suffering in Paris, 240,000 people being dependent on charity. The opinion is expressed that the famous Ecole Polytechnique will be suppressed, and St. Cyr be converted into a military school, from which foreigners will be excluded. M. Pascal Duprat announces his adherence to the Government. Baron Haussmann promises to accept the decision of the country. Gambetta will not be a candidate for the Assembly, because he regards it as an illegal body. The trial of Assy, Rossel and Rochefort has been postponed again, on account of the elections. Gen. Bourbaki has entirely recovered, and is in command at Lyons. M. Renan has taken up his residence at Venice. There is to be a funeral service to-morrow in honor of the members of the Republican Guard assassinated by the Communists. Prisoners returning from Germany say that the people were friendly to them, but the authorities treated them harshly. Forty-seven ships of the French Navy have been disarmed, and 12,000 sailors dismissed from the service.

GENERAL.

The corner-stone of the new State Capitol at Albany was laid yesterday, despite the storm, which drenched all participating. As soon as the Grand Lodge was opened by M. W. John H. Anthon, Grand Master, Hamilton Harris, Chairman of the Capitol Commissioners, made an address detailing the history of the erection of the building. Rev. Dr. Hulley then made a prayer, and was followed by Gov. Hoffman in an address, in which he referred to the growth of the State as shown in the need for a building of such grand proportions as this. He closed by depositing in a cavity of the corner-stone a box containing various articles. Grand Master Anthon then laid the corner-stone in accordance with the ritual of the Masonic Order.

Later advices from the West and California narrate the details of recent Indian outrages in Arizona and Texas. One man was tortured to death by fire, and the other butchered. A body of Government troops report having killed forty-three Apaches and recovered a large quantity of stolen property.

The Salt Lake City Methodist Camp-meeting is said to have been a great success. The next meeting, under the auspices of the same Committee, will open at Round Lake, Saratoga County, on the Fourth of July, and promises to surpass the largest meeting ever held in the United States. Every State in the Union will be represented. The mammoth tent, holding three thousand persons, will be brought from Salt Lake.

The decoration of the soldiers' graves in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, at Augusta, Me., took place yesterday. The city government, military and companies, Grand Army of the Republic, and citizens, generally, took part.

In the Superior Court at Northampton, Mass., yesterday, Judge Pitman sentenced E. H. Benjamin and C. M. Dunbar, the Belchertown cattle thieves, on five indictments each, for burglary and larceny, to six years in the State Prison. Five Northampton liquor-dealers were given from two to five months.

The Democrats have nominated Judge Archer, of San Jose, to represent the San Francisco district in Congress, in place of Mr. Axtell.

Hostilities have broken out among the rival tribes in the Feejee Islands, and cannibalism is being indulged in to an unlimited extent by the Levoni faction, who recently professed Christianity. King Thakamba is getting his forces ready to attack them.

The New-York State Editorial Association, which has been in session at Saratoga for three days, adjourned yesterday morning.

A terrific thunder-storm passed over Chicago on Friday evening. Rain fell in torrents for nearly an hour, accompanied by wind. Much damage was done to buildings in course of erection. Walls were blown down and trees prostrated. Basement stores and saloons were flooded. The losses will exceed $50,000. The tunnel under the river at Washington-street was inundated, the water pouring in at each end.

Gen. Rosecrans appeals to the American people for contributions to the fund for the Gen. Thomas Monument, to be erected in Central Park, New-York.

The Turf Congress meeting at St. Louis closed yesterday. The races have been quite successful.

The Kansas wheat crops are represented as abundant throughout the State.

It is expected that the formal organization of the Board for the licensing of drug clerks will take place some time this week.

President Grant and Fred. Grant returned to Long Branch, last evening, to their cottage, after having made a brief visit to Long Island.

Gov. Haight, of California, and a committee of nine owners held a conference with the Amador strikers yesterday. The difficulty will probably be settled peaceably.

Lansing Her, an inmate of the Auburn Prison, has fallen heir to $150,000. He was a resident of Ithaca, where he married a lady in good standing. The criminal is known by the aliases of "Sturges" and "Lorenzo C. Stewart." His term expires soon, when he will be tried on an indictment for robbery in Syracuse.

Prominent business men of this City and Brooklyn express the belief that from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 will be required for the building of the East River Bridge and its "approaches," or viaducts, together with the purchase of the avenues which will be required, the cost involved in destroying the buildings now standing, and the construction of the new and more massive ones.

The "Internationals."

Our readers may remember that we were among the first to note the true character of the Communistic outbreak in Paris, even before the European journals had fully discovered it. We said then, what is becoming clear now, that the struggle was a kind of picket skirmish, or outlying battle between the vanguards of the two great armies of labor and capital. Its terrible significance, even before a house was fired or a single desperate deed done by the Communists, was, to our mind, that it represented the deep explosive forces which underlie all modern society, and which threaten the well-being and safety of every city in Europe. It is very difficult for a journalist who knows the condition and feelings of the working classes throughout the world to make the readers of the comfortable classes understand how they regard their relations to capitalists and to society at large.

The conviction has settled down deep among the laboring classes in every civilized country, that the capitalists and employers, the rich and the comfortable, have taken advantage of their ignorance and weakness in past times, and have deprived them of their fair share of the goods of life. To their minds there has been a conspiracy among the rich, the learned and the religious, to defraud the laborer. He has been taught that political economy proved he could obtain no more of the "wage-fund;" that religion required him to be contented with that which he received, and the overpowering weight of capital has crushed him, if he has resisted. He has been told from the pulpit and the professor's chair, that the present law of competition was the only reasonable and divine law, and to it he must submit. After ages of this doctrine and this submission, the laboring class, during especially the past thirty and forty years, have risen up to say that they oppose and defy the present arrangement of society, and the laws of political economy as bearing on labor and capital. They will have none of your "wage-fund;" they do not believe there is any fixed amount to the division between labor and capital; they denounce competition as the only law; they assert that it is they who are swelling, each year, the wealth of the world, while the employing class who contribute only direction, get all the good things of life. The laborer has toil, and poverty, and hardship; all Government is against him; the Church eats out his means by taxes, and strengthens his oppressors by hypocritical doctrines; if he resist, the rich combine and leave him to starvation and misery.

They propose to change all this; to do away with those institutions, such as the Church, the Aristocracy, and national Governments, which eat up the means of the laborers. They aim to bring about a fraternity of working men throughout the civilized world, who may be indifferent to what nationality the laborer may belong, and who will put an end to the wars of ambition and national jealousy. These will combine against capital, and, just as now, the trades-unions of Great Britain have their feet on the necks of many capitalists, and have succeeded in extorting from them higher wages, so, when these unions have become international, the working classes of all countries will hold capitalists at their mercy, and raise the rewards of labor throughout the civilized world. Then, if a trade should strike in Russia, and its movement be approved by the Central Board of Europe, every craftsman in that trade, from Archangel to London and San Francisco, would aid the strikers, and compel the employers to submit.

In every country, then, the highest point of wages would be obtained under which capital would remain in the business, and the working class would at length obtain their just and fair share of the blessings of life. But this is not all the aim of the Internationals. They strike for even higher game. They hope to rule the Government of various countries through universal suffrage, and pass such laws as shall establish labor on its just basis. Some only aim at legislation reducing hours of labor; others at the support of "co-operative banks" by the State; others, at the protection and aid of unions by Government; others, more ambitious, at the regulation of wages by the State. One great party, especially represented in Paris, have no less purpose than the entire reorganization of society. They propose to divide all property anew; to allot the division of profits by law; to place children under the care of the State; to make marriage a bond of feeling alone; to do away with the Church and Courts of justice, and to have a new world of their own, where competition shall not be the governor, and where fraternity and equality are the foundations.

Under the ordering of Providence, this party were temporarily permitted to realize their ideals. For a few months the world has been permitted to see a great capital governed by socialistic working men. We have had a specimen of "the world of the future," as the Internationals would have it, where the laborer's ideal has become fact. A more hideous spectacle, it may be safely said, has not been presented in modern times. A world without art, education or religion; where vulgarity and passion rule; where the vilest classes form the slums of a great city, control the treasures of art, literature and wealth in a world's capital; a world without God, without self-control, without other courage than that of the vermin prisoned in their dens, which, at last, perishes amid an awful conflagration of priceless structures of beauty, lighted from pure malignancy, and amid the murders of the pure and noble, who had devoted their lives to the good of the very classes that executed them. "If such be the civilization of the future, as the Internationals would have it," the world will say, "give us rather the barbarism of the past!"

Questions for Mayor Hall.

The great merit of the new City Charter, according to Mayor Hall, is that it reduces the responsibility for the proper administration of the Municipal Government to three or four persons, to whom the public are to look, and who are to be accountable for any mal-administration or fraud. This argument, in order to be of any force or validity, presupposes that these responsible officials will always be ready to rectify a wrong, when it is pointed out, and that they will be equally ready to explain, if it be susceptible of explanation, any transaction which appears upon its face to be fraudulent or suspicious. The alacrity which Mayor Hall has recently shown to point out a mistake (as he claims) which was made by a correspondent of the Times, relative to the administration of the District Attorney's office, encourages us to hope that he is willing to recognize and accept his share of responsibility; and we, therefore, take the liberty of putting to him two or three simple queries which he will much oblige the public by answering. They relate to the finance department of the City, the head of which, as is well known, never answers any questions or vouchsafes any explanations; but, as he received his appointment from the Mayor, we take it that the Mayor, so long as he retains him in office, is doubtless willing to take the responsibility of his acts.

The queries that we would like answered are as follows: *First*—By what authority were the $6,500,000 of "accumulated debt bonds" issued in 1869 and 1870, first issued? Was, or was not, the original issue made without any authority of law, and the illegal transaction afterward covered up by including the amount as a part of the City debt, for which legal bonds were issued? *Second*—What was the amount of liabilities against the City and County, audited by the Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Supervisors, between April 26, 1870, and April 30, 1871, and paid by the Controller by the issue of "revenue bonds?" And are these revenue bonds, which purport on their face to be payable out of the taxes for 1871, to be actually so paid, or are they to be added to the permanent "consolidated debt" of the City? By giving an explicit answer to these questions, or by requiring his financial secretary, Richard B. Connolly, to furnish an answer, the Mayor will gratify a large number of tax-payers, and help to clear up matters that are left in the dark by the Controller's report.

Professional Nurses.

Every intelligent physician knows that what he can do toward rescuing a patient from the grasp of disease is but a part, and many of them frankly say, the least part, of the required labor. With the progress of the art of healing, physicians are more and more willing to abandon violent and extreme measures, and to confine themselves to removing, as far as possible, the obstructions to the recuperative forces of nature. Diet, pure air, cleanliness in person and in surroundings, the regulation of the exertion, and as far as may be, of the mental condition of the patient, are now considered as of at least equal importance with the administration of even the most skillfully prepared and carefully adapted medicines. It is plain that in this treatment of sickness, the share of the nurse is of extreme importance, and that to perform that share safely and efficiently, qualities not inferior in nature and hardly so in degree to those of the physician, can be thoroughly employed.

It is equally plain that in this country nurses thus qualified are very rarely found, and from professional life may be said to be wholly absent. No one who has had experience of the infliction looks on the advent of a "professed nurse" in the household without mingled dread and disgust. Ignorance, carelessness, insolence, indifference, and often intemperance are tolerated, because even with them the task that must be done is done better by the nurse than it could be done in any other way. Personal protest and supervision, of course, are tried, and the physician is appealed to, and does his best to control the evil, but his best often falls far short of a reform. Thus patients suffer, friends are wronged, and the physician himself is sadly hampered by the want of that aid for which comparatively no means of supply exist.

During our late war, this evil, though keenly felt at first, was obviated to some extent by the entrance of a large body of intelligent, earnest, disinterested women into the hospitals, whose kind hearts and ready hands were helped by minds of more than professional activity. Nothing was more remarkable in our remarkable struggle than the appearance in so short a time of so large a number of women capable of making, and who actually made, most useful nurses, such as our physicians would gladly welcome in our hospitals and in private service. In the late Franco-German war, it is well known that the French suffered severely from the want of this kind of material, and that such as was brought into requisition, was organized and directed largely by American surgeons and lady veterans of the Sanitary Commission. In Germany, on the contrary, there was found a body of educated nurses, in the members of the various Roman Catholic sisterhoods. The value and extent of the services rendered by these devoted women are acknowledged by a correspondent of the *Nation*—a surgeon who served six months in the Prussian military hospital, most of the time at Cassel, and who came into daily intercourse with them. He describes them as highly and practically instructed in their special duties—in the preparation of food for the sick, and, to a considerable extent, in materia medica; in the symptoms of danger to sick or wounded patients, and the simple means of immediate relief; in the preparation and use of bandages and dressings; in the use of cupping-glasses and leeches, the measuring of temperature and the giving of subcutaneous injections. This instruction was received under the direction of the Church authorities, and was thorough in degree, and received with admirable fidelity and devotion. It is unnecessary to say that we have nothing approaching it in this country. The best of the female nurses trained by hospital experience during the war, have returned to their ordinary avocations, and the medical profession is nearly as helpless now as it was ten years since. We can imagine the smile that would greet a suggestion to one of our hospital physicians to leave to an average nurse the record of changes of temperature in an inflammatory disease, or the application of subcutaneous injections in an acute case requiring such treatment.

There is, however, no reason why this want should not be met. It is certainly extensive enough, the pay to be secured by skillful nurses is high enough to make it impossible to account for the deficiency on the ordinary principles of supply and demand. It arises mainly, we imagine, from the absurd notion, deeply rooted in the American mind, that the occupation is menial. It certainly is not so in any conceivable interpretation of that vague and much-abused word. It consists in the rendering of services, such as it is the pride of every affectionate and faithful woman to render gladly, patiently and tenderly to those she loves, and which, when rendered in the course of a regular profession, need not, on that account, be the less nobly and honorably given. Sentiment apart, however, the work is neither too arduous to be learned by proper application, nor of a kind which the most delicate and fastidious need hesitate to undertake, for the relief and benefit of fellow beings and for the earning of an honest livelihood. We believe it to be in the power of the physicians to gradually effect a great and needed reform in this direction; they are at once most fitted to begin it and most sure to profit from its prosecution.

New Flying-Machines.

It is pretty safe to disbelieve that any man will ever fly in the air, until we see him do it. Accounts of new devices for this purpose usually begin with a candid recital of the grave difficulties to be surmounted, and a highly scientific statement of the ingenious discoveries and appliances by which those difficulties are to be overcome. Nothing is ever more plausible than the prospectus of a new flying-machine. From the time of Icarus to that of the San Francisco Avitor, the thing, according to sanguine expectation, has really been on the eve of being accomplished at last. The only trouble is that in the sequel the machines don't fly. They may be elaborate and beautiful pieces of mechanism, they may be provided with the most sagacious and far-sighted provisions for rising and falling, and going fast and going slow, but, like the Irishman's pig, they always travel the wrong way. They come down, that is to say, with great facility when started from a high place, but their ascent is quite another affair. Some tiny blunder, some unforeseen weakness, like that of the wax that fastened the wings of the aspiring Cretan, and which melted in the sun, vitiates the most profound calculations: and forthwith the new flying-machine is cast into the limbo of things despised and forgotten.

There is, then, abundant precedent for the supposition that the laws of gravity will always prove too much, in the aerial field, for the ambitious dexterity of man. Yet, if we adopt this opinion without reserve, we are quickly reminded of the ocean telegraph, of the vast speed of locomotives, and of other less conspicuous scientific triumphs which a few short years ago would have been thought as incredible as a successful flying-machine is now; and there is no doubt that such examples continue to spur men to toil patiently on, expending time, money, and their highest powers, in the hope of attaining what the world believes to be unattainable. No sooner does one flying-machine break down, or do anything else but "go up," than we straightway hear of another which is to profit by all the failures of its predecessors, and, like Columbus' breaking of the egg, or his voyage to Cat Island, show that to be easy which was hitherto impossible. The Californian Avitor is heard of no more. Its descent in Central Park, forty-eight hours from Monte Diabolo, is no longer looked for. From a plausible expectation it has faded into a mythical romance, like the descent of Sinbad's roc in the Valley of Diamonds. Yet the *Scientific American* of this week tells us of not one only, but of two, new flying-machines, of which the respective inventors cherish exalted hopes. The first mentioned of these is illustrated by a kind of prophetic drawing, and is the invention of a citizen of Wilmington, Del. It presents what is, we believe, a novelty, and one that will appeal to, if it does not convince, practical mechanicians. This consists in the expedient of employing the strong muscles of the thighs to aid the arms in the movement of the wings. The common principle has been that of leaving the wings to be worked by the force of the arms only; and bringing in that of the thighs is to utilize for the purpose the greatest power the human body can exert. Whether this clever innovation will suffice to conquer all the mechanical obstructions to the end in view remains to be seen; but the result, we fear, is not far from a foregone conclusion. For, if the picture in the *Scientific American* is drawn to scale, as we may reasonably assume, the relative proportions of the engine and the human body are such as to render the former's supporting the latter in the air, quite apart from any propulsion, exceedingly improbable.

The second machine is said to be at the old Novelty Works in this City. It is constructed to be driven by steam. A vertical boiler of two-horse power is held in a frame at the bottom of the structure. At one side of the top is one of Root's rotary engines. On the shaft is a "miter gear" which meshes into two others, one at the top and another at the bottom of the gear on the engine shaft. The two driven gears are respectively keyed to a solid shaft and a hollow shaft, the former rising vertically through the latter. Hence, equal but reverse motion is gained in the two shafts. The shafts carry propeller screws made of light metallic framework, with blades of canvas stretched over skeleton frames of iron. All the machinery is elaborately braced and has the plausible look common to these undertakings. The trouble probably with this machine is that its weight exceeds the capacity of its propellers. The impediment is old and familiar, and is likely to continue insuperable until, in the language of the respectable authority we have quoted, a solution is found of the problem "in the discovery of materials of combined strength and lightness, yet unknown to science, and also in the invention of a motor having a power, in proportion to weight, comparable to that of the pectoral muscles of birds." In the absence of these two desiderata, however we may wish success for enterprising and devoted inventors, it is to be feared new flying-machines will share the fate of the Golden City Avitor, and *Prospero's* "insubstantial pageant," and that having attracted surprise and admiration for a space, they will vanish forever from our sight and "leave not a rack behind."

Summer Excursions.

The true philosophy of pleasure is too little understood in New-York. In the hurry and rush of business a large section of our community seem to forget that if one spends all his time in accumulating what is at best only the means of attaining certain pleasurable ends, he is letting his days go by without stopping to taste the enjoyments themselves. This hot Summer season is not a time for unremitting hard work or close application. Nature meant it as a sort of holiday season, and the denizens of our bustling metropolis would gain health and longer life if they would pause in their feverish haste, and take things more quietly for a time. It is not every one that can go off on an extended trip, but luckily those who cannot go off at all have at hand the means of recreation, if they choose to use them. The City and its surroundings have every natural advantage, and the appliances for enjoying holidays could very easily be supplied if the people showed a disposition to use them. Our German fellow-citizens are teaching us some good lessons in this respect. They do not, as a class, visit the fashionable watering-places very much, nor do they generally take long vacations from work or business, but they make the whole Summer season a sort of half-holiday time, taking their families out frequently for a day's pleasure in the parks and picnic grounds, or sailing in gaily-trimmed excursion boats on the beautiful waters that surround us.

This kind of relaxation is salutary, and should be encouraged. It is a delusion to suppose that the weeks of Summer cannot be enjoyed by those who remain in the City, but must necessarily be a weary, listless time, looked forward to with dread, and lived through with discomfort. There is no reason why Summer, even in our own busy metropolis, should not be a period of comparative ease, and for recuperation against the work and anxieties of the busier part of the year. The only thing lacking is a disposition on the part of the people to make it so. There are already many pleasure grounds in and about the City, pleasant sea-beaches lie within convenient distance, steamboats are built especially for excursions, and there would be many more if called for. In short, the material for Summer pleasures are ample, if we would but use them. Now, however, they are monopolized in a great measure by the lower and coarser elements of our population. There is no reason why Coney Island should be left to the roughs, or why the Patrick O'Flaherty Association and similar august bodies should be the only people who have picnics and excursions. Churches, Sunday-schools, day-schools, and private parties of respectable citizens should put in a larger demand than they do for a share of the pleasure-grounds and excursion-boats. They would then be put in better condition, and rambles and frolics would take the place of the insane dancing and guzzling which characterize many of the picnics of the day. For those who can go off into the country, or visit places of interest, it is well enough to do so; but the mass of our population need to have rational enjoyment at home and make Summer in some measure a season of rest and relaxation, instead of alternate excitement and listlessness.

The Ruth Poisoning Case.

It is announced that Dr. Medlicott, the physician who stands accused of the murder of Mr. Ruth, at Lawrence, Kansas, is to be put upon trial for another and still more detestable crime. Our readers will remember that Dr. Medlicott, who had been regarded as an admirer of Mrs. Ruth, was with her husband alone on the night before the morning of his death. Ruth left a note, in which he said he had taken a powder given him by Medlicott, and analysis of his stomach betrayed the presence of poison. Medlicott was therefore held for trial. But another complication is now added to the plot of this melancholy tragedy. Mrs. Medlicott had died suddenly some time before, and there were not wanting people who regarded her sudden taking off with suspicion. Her husband's good professional standing, however, his unstained record before the world, and his high position in the Church of which he is a member, prevented the affair from undergoing close scrutiny. All these circumstances, in truth, may fairly weigh in presumption of his innocence until he is proved to be guilty. Yet it must be owned that late declarations of the local Press make the case look very dark for him. The *Democratic Standard*, a journal printed in Lawrence, the town where the poisoning occurred, affirms that the body of Mrs. Medlicott has been exhumed, since the death of Ruth, and the stomach examined; that poisons have been found therein similar to those found in the stomach of Ruth; and that Medlicott will be tried for the murder of his wife as well as for that of his patient and friend.

It is just to say, while quoting this positive and apparently damnatory statement, that some doubt exists as to the nature of the chemicals found in Ruth's stomach, and that the evidence, so far as we have seen it, that connects Medlicott with the administration of the drugs, while highly suspicious is yet purely circumstantial. The sudden death of Mrs. Medlicott may still prove to have been natural, and it is conceivable either that Ruth did not die of the drugs found in his stomach or that he administered them himself. Yet the two deaths, both sudden, both of persons whom, on an obvious theory, Medlicott might wish out of the way, both of persons whom he attended as a physician, and both showing, on examination, common deleterious substances in the stomach, afford strong presumptive evidence against Medlicott's innocence.

Again, as regards the incentive to the double crime, fresh testimony is forthcoming. This, be it remembered, is not yet sworn to in the witness-box, but it is vouched for by the local Press as emanating from a well-known and respectable citizen. This gentleman says that he had a conversation with Ruth, a few days before his death, in which Ruth made some very significant statements. He remarked:

> "That the death of the Baron de Sprangh, of Starsbourg, maternal grandfather of Mrs. Ruth, left the estates to a crippled or deformed sister, and upon her death, should she leave no issue, they would descend to Mrs. Ruth's mother, and through her to Mrs. Ruth. This sister never married, and since the commencement of the Franco-Prussian war, information has been received of her death. As Mrs. Ruth's mother proposed to relinquish all her claims in favor of Mrs. Ruth, it left her sole heiress to estates valued at several millions of dollars, and the right to assume the title of Baroness de Sprangh. Mr. Ruth spoke of their intention to lay claim to the title and estates upon the settlement of the difficulties in France, and of his regret that his education and social advantages had not been such as to fit him for sustaining the dignity of a position he might be called to fill as the husband of a titled lady."

Now it has been repeatedly pointed out in Medlicott's behalf that, considering Mrs. Ruth's seniority to himself, the fact that she had been three times married, and that it was not necessary to commit crime in order to enjoy her society, that *motive* was lacking to account for the poisonings. If, however, the above story is true, and it is said by the Kansas papers to be fully attested, the exculpatory plea decidedly loses in force. Medlicott, in that case, could almost surely be privy to the facts, and the carefully-arranged absence of Mrs. Ruth at the time of her husband's death must appear almost as certainly a matter of collusion. From the developments hitherto made, the accused stands in a very hazardous position. It is right to bear in mind, notwithstanding, that Medlicott's side of the story has not yet been judicially told, and that the public, as well as the law, may justly and mercifully hold the unfortunate man to be innocent until he is fairly proved to be guilty.

MINOR TOPICS.

We publish elsewhere a communication relating to the cost and carrying capacity of the proposed Viaduct Railroad, which we recommend to the perusal of those who are content to indorse even Ring management, for the sake of obtaining the much-needed means of communication between the upper and lower sections of the Island. Accepting the current estimate of the cost of this extravagantly-planned undertaking, our correspondent shows that to pay the interest of the stupendous sum demanded, one-fourth of our entire population would have to be moved every day at a fare of five cents a head. The physical impossibility of any such enormous traffic is tolerably apparent, and the obvious necessity of providing, in addition to this, for the working expenses and depreciation of the road, places the ruinous nature of the plan, as at present estimated, altogether beyond dispute. It must be remembered that the tax-payers of the City are called upon to face this appalling possibility when it has been clearly shown that private individuals could have furnished means of transit as ample and as expeditious as are now promised us, without a cent of expense to the community.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* indulges in some plain speaking at the expense of the jury who disagreed in the case of Vallandigham's client, the alleged murderer of Meyers. It charges that the verdict was the result of partisan influence, as evidenced by the fact that of the seven Democrats on the jury none were for a verdict of murder. McGehan's qualities as an assassin and bully were, it is stated, highly useful to the Democratic managers and to the Whisky Ring, while to both the dead man, Meyers, was specially obnoxious. The surviving counsel of McGehan worked on the susceptibilities of the jurors by the appeal that Vallandigham had sacrificed himself for his client. It is alleged, however, that the manner of the senior counsel's death showed the fallacy of the argument he wished to establish in the case of McGehan, since, in "the nearest approach he could show to any possible position, Vallandigham's pistol shot downward, whereas Meyers was shot nearly across the body."

Democrats who have been prematurely exultant over a Western defection from the ranks of the supporters of the Administration will, doubtless, agree to ignore the fact that the resolution in the Ohio platform which indorsed President Grant passed both the Committee on Resolutions and the Convention by an unanimous vote, and that its general reception was of the most cordial character. The lesson might, not inaptly, be pondered by sundry Republican factionists not unknown to our readers.

The erection of a new town hall in Gloucester, Mass., leads Gen. Butler, by an eminently natural association of ideas, to speak of the deeds of the Paris Commune. The General is, obviously, rather behindhand in his newspaper reading, since he persists in saying that a struggle for municipal liberty describes the full significance of the outbreak in Paris. As our readers are tolerably well aware, and as an article given above more fully enunciates, this is but a very partial explanation of the latest revolt of the "Reds." A "Town Government" was only one of the elements in the programme of the Communists, and if the people of Gloucester have no better teachers in this matter than Gen. Butler, they will be exceedingly apt to retain a highly incomplete and distorted idea of one of the most significant events of modern history.

Pio Nono may take a lesson from the ingenious Catholics of Charleston, S. C. During the jubilee in that city on the 18th inst., just as an Hon. M. P. O'Connor was apostrophising "Faith, which binds us in pacific contented allegiance to the throne of Peter," a tremendous picture of Faith, praying before a mighty cross was projected by a big magic lantern on the walls of the ruined cathedral before the audience, who were deeply pleased by the novel dimensions of the familiar trick. Such an experiment, skillfully managed before an Italian audience of average scientific culture, would be received as a first-class miracle, and would give sanctity to almost any demand the Pope might make immediately after either, for worship or pence. In this degenerate land it produced only a temporary astonishment and a very neat puff in the local journals for the peripatetic and probably heretic "Professor" who got it up.

A curious mania appears to have seized upon the people of Albany; they have all gone crazy to drink water out of a hole in the corner-stone of the Capitol. The idea was first started, as we learn from the Albany papers, by an old lady who, while looking at the cavity in the stone made for the reception of documents and other mementoes, saw some rain-water in the bottom, and insisted upon having a drink of it. The old lady's freak proved to be the forerunner of a general rush of the people of Albany to the corner-stone—all anxious for a libation. The fountain was soon exhausted, but the accommodating superintendent of the building renewed it, with a plentiful admixture of ice, and it has since become the favorite pool from which the Albanians slake their thirst. The incident furnishes a good hint for the temperance societies; and, by the by, why should they not turn out and assist in laying the corner-stone as well as the Masons? To be sure the new Capitol is not intended to be a monument to temperance; neither was it designed for a Masonic temple.

It is the misfortune of M. Jules Favre that the glory of a long, faithful and courageous legislative and forensic service against the tyranny of the Empire will be dimmed in history by the record of his absurd career as Minister of Foreign Affairs. He has just issued a circular to the diplomatic agents of France, endeavoring to explain the character and course of the recent insurrection. He describes in rhetoric that would be ridiculous from any but a Frenchman to Frenchmen, the distinctive principles of the Communists, their extensive organization and the fright which the knowledge of their character caused to paralyze the friends of order in Paris; he describes the necessity of arming and feeding them during the German siege, and the arduous task of dislodging them after they had seized the city. But he does not, and probably dares not, account for the fatal blunder of leaving arms in their hands rather than in those of the order-loving Mobiles. This was undoubtedly done because the Government felt that its claims to respect were more likely to be acknowledged by the National Guard than by an army recruited from the provinces, and when they discovered their mistake it cost a second siege and the burning of Paris to rectify it.

PEACHES FROM DELAWARE.

The Estimate of the Peninsula Fruit-Growers' Association—3,315,000 Baskets Promised.

From the Wilmington Commercial, June 21.

An interesting meeting of the Peninsula Fruit-Growers' Association was held in the State-house, at Dover, yesterday. John P. Cochran, the President, presided. Mr. Brown, Chairman of the Committee to wait upon the Governor and request him to call a special session of the Legislature, to relieve the peach growers from the imposition of unjust taxes, made a report, stating that on the 7th of June the Committee had an interview with the Governor, and his Excellency, after hearing them patiently gave them to understand that he did not favor the proposition, and that he would give his reasons in a letter more in detail after more mature consideration. The letter of Gov. Ponder was read. He says that the Constitution of the State only gave him the power to call a special session on extraordinary occasions. He did not deem the present a case of that kind, although the course of the Railroad Company had been such as to deserve the severest denunciation, and the forbearance of the people was remarkable under the circumstances. Should he call an extraordinary session, only one of three things could be done, viz.: Limit the amount of charges; repeal the charter of the road, or repeal the laws passed by the Legislature, taxing the Company. The deliberations of a session called for that purpose, would fail to give the relief asked for, and like other acts, would become subjects of litigation without any corresponding benefits.

THE PENINSULAR PEACH CROP OF 1871.

The following estimates of the crop, likely to be carried over the railroad were then made:

Stations.	Baskets.	Stations.	Baskets.
Mount Pleasant	214,000	Harrington	25,000
Armstrong	175,000	Junction and Breakwater Railroad	300,000
Middletown	350,000	Farmington	25,000
Ginn's	75,000	Greenwood	60,000
Townsend	80,000	Bridgeville	100,000
Kent and Queen Anne's Railroad	350,000	Seaford	30,000
Blackbird	40,000	Delaware and Dorchester Railroad	50,000
Sassafras	80,000	Laurel	60,000
Clayton	300,000	Delmar	15,000
Maryland and Delaware Railroad	150,000	Salisbury	25,000
Brenford	40,000	Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad	5,000
Moorton	80,000	Princess Anne	25,000
Dover	300,000	Westover	25,000
Camden	150,000	Kingston	20,000
Willow Grove	15,000	Marion	5,000
Canterbury	60,000	Hopewell	1,000
Felton	75,000		
Total			3,315,000

The foregoing does not include any which will be sent by water.

The Association instructed the commission merchants of New-York to pay not more than three cents per basket for carriage from Jersey City.

"Was Vallandigham a Traitor?"

The Chicago *Republican* of Friday morning contains the following letter:

CHICAGO, June 22, 1871.

To the Editor of the Republican:

In your issue of this morning, in an article entitled, "Was Vallandigham a Traitor," you repeat what you have previously asserted; that he was not. The South was in rebellion against the Government for independence. If Vallandigham sympathized with them in this desire, was he not as much of a traitor as Jeff. Davis? Below is a letter, over his own signature, in which he declared that he hoped and prayed for the success of the South in its struggle for freedom, and advised them to make the war more bloody still; and even recommends the invasion of the North. If this does not constitute a traitor, please define the meaning of that word. The following is the letter referred to. It was written to Col. Inshall, of the Eighth Alabama Regiment, while Vallandigham was in the South:

> You surmise correctly when you say that you believe me to be the friend of the South in her struggle for freedom. My feelings have been publicly expressed in my own country, in that quotation from Lord Chatham: "My Lords, you cannot conquer America." There is not a drop of Puritan blood in my veins. I hate, despise, and defy the tyrannical Government which has sent me among you, for my opinion's sake, and shall never give it my support in its crusade upon your institutions. But you are mistaken when you say there are but few such in the United States, North. Thousands are there who would speak out but for the military despotism that strangles them.
>
> Although the contest has been, and will continue to be, a bloody one, you have but to persevere, and the victory will surely be yours. You must strike home! The defensive policy lengthens the contest. The shortest road to peace is the bloodiest one. You can have your own terms by gaining the battle on your enemy's soil.
>
> Accept my regards for your personal welfare, and sincere thanks for your kind wishes in my behalf, and hoping and praying for the ultimate cause in which you are fighting, believe me, as ever, your friend,
>
> C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.
>
> Col. D. D. Inshall, Eighth Alabama Volunteers.

AMUSEMENTS.

City Notes and Announcements.

The revival of "Taming a Butterfly" at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, under the new title of "Delmonico's," and the reproduction at Wallack's of "The Long Strike," were the sole notable incidents of last week. Both these pieces will keep the bills for some nights. At most of the other houses, last evening witnessed the final rehearsal of the same entertainments which have occupied attention for some time. To-morrow, therefore, some changes of programme will be made. At Niblo's "The Colleen Bawn" will be brought out. At the Olympic, Mr. and Mrs. HARRY WATKINS will commence an engagement, and will act at first in "Kathleen Mavourneen." At Wood's, "Humpty Dumpty," a new pantomime, will succeed "Three Blind Mice." The musical interest of the week centres in the concerts of the Saengerfest.

Home Gossip.

Mr. GUS. PHILLIPS, who has won a local reputation as a representative of the Germano-American citizen, as he is popularly understood to have his being, will act at the Trimble Opera-house, in Albany, on Sept. 1, in a new drama, written expressly for him, and entitled "Oofty Gooft."....Mr. HENRI DRAYTON, whose talent as a musician and an actor we have often had occasion to extol, has completely recovered from his late illness. He performed last evening at the Grand Opera-house, in "The Bohemian Girl." It is understood that this was his last appearance as a singer, and that an early debut as an actor will be made by him. In yesterday's representation, Miss ROSE HERSEE was *Arline*, while the *Gypsy Queen* was portrayed by Miss FANNIE GOODWIN, whose very fine voice has gained much by study and an artist's experience....FISK's Opera Bouffe Troupe ended its sojourn, yesterday, in Cincinnati....The latest copy of the San Francisco *Chronicle* contains the announcement following: "SUMNER W. BUGBEE leaves for New-York this morning, for the purpose of securing some leading vocal artist, either NILSSON or CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, to take the principal part in a series of monster concerts, to be given some time in August, or at the time of President GRANT's visit to this coast. They are to be given at Union Hall, which will be frescoed and rejuvenated for the occasion. Mr. BUGBEE managed the Camilla Urso concerts, which were the grandest musical (as well as financial) successes ever achieved on this coast, which is a sufficient guarantee of his ability to satisfactorily carry out the present enterprise. Mr. BUGBEE informs us that he has the assurance of leading citizens of their hearty co-operation to make the concerts a financial success."....The Lingard Troupe appeared at the Salt Lake City Theatre on the 12th....It is reported that Miss AMY SEDGWICK, the distinguished English actress, encouraged by the success of Mlle. NILSSON and Mme. SEEBACH, has decided to come to the United States next Fall. Miss ANNIE DELAND sailed for Europe, under engagement to Mrs. JOHN WOOD, yesterday....Miss KELLOGG and Signor RANDOLFI are to sing in New-London on Wednesday evening....The English Opera Troupe sang in Montreal on Thursday, Friday and Saturday....Mr. DOMINICK MURRAY was at the Theatre Royal in Montreal....Mlle. MORLACCHI will dance in Baltimore on Aug. 15. She was at the Boston Museum last week....A neat monument has been recently erected in the Cemetery at Salt Lake City, to the memory of ANNIE LOCKHART WILSON, whose death at an early age was lamented by a large circle of warm friends and admirers. The tomb bears the following inscription: "Near this place rest the remains of ANNIE LOCKHART WILSON, (comedienne,) a native of Derby, England, who passed from earth-life at Salt Lake City, November 18, 1869, in the 34th year of her age. This stone is erected by HENRY and MINNIE EDWARDS, two friends, who loved her well, and who cherish her memory with an affection that can never fade."....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS' engagement at the California Theatre continued....Chicago theatricals are dependent on the labors of the Wyndham Comedy Company at the Dearborn, and Miss KATIE PUTNAM at Hooley's Opera-house....Mr. J. K. EMMET acted last week in Toledo.

Foreign Affairs.

M. CAPOUL's success on the Italian lyric stage has been confirmed by a second performance of "Faust." The London *Athenæum* newspaper says: "The honors of the evening belonged to Mme. TREBELLI-BETTINI, who sang so superbly as to secure the encores for her two airs, and to M. CAPOUL, the new tenor. The French artist achieved his triumph in the cavatina, 'Salve! Dimora,' which the audience, having heard twice, wanted to have repeated a third time; and he has realized the prediction of AUBER—that if M. CAPOUL took to the Italian stage, he would be one of its most distinguished tenors. The secret of his success will be found to lie in cantabile singing, in which he yields to no artist in intensity of expression. He can attack the high G's and A's with ease, and has a falsetto at command, the quality of which is particularly sympathetic. In his declamatory passages he reminds his hearers of DUPREZ. His power of sustaining notes is remarkable; he phrases well, and refrains from the abuse of the *appogiatura*. He has the faculty of diminishing the sound of a note to a wire-drawn but audible *pianissimo*. As an actor he is easy and graceful, and has power when necessary. M. CAPOUL must be criticised as a representative, at present, of the French school, both from the vocal and histrionic points of view. His experience has been at the Opera Comique, and he reminds us of what M. ROGER was in his best days. There is nothing to prevent M. CAPOUL from being the successor of Signor MARIO. The French artist is decidedly the nearest approximation to the Italian tenor. Young, handsome and energetic, with a fine organ and a good method, M. CAPOUL has his future in his own hands. He has only to recollect the Rubini maxim, always to study and to practice, and he will be recognized as the leading tenor of the period."......The London *Echo*, of June 10, says: "The case of FULLER *vs.* FULLER was before the Divorce Court yesterday. The petitioner, who is well known in the theatrical world as Miss ROSE LECLERCQ, prayed for a divorce on the ground of her husband's adultery and cruelty. Mrs. ROSE MARY ANN FULLER said she was married at St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square, and afterward her cousin resided with her. The respondent, prior to the marriage taking place, said he was a Captain, but it was subsequently ascertained that he was a horse-dealer and veterinary surgeon. Soon after the marriage her husband treated her with great cruelty and neglect. She had to continually ask him for money, and he always refused, and when she knew he had some, and told him so, the respondent said that he had other uses for it. She was confined in January, 1865, and had it not been for the kindness of friends she would have been totally without the articles necessary for such an occasion. He did not even see after her having a doctor. She had to supply her husband with money, and he frequently pledged her clothes and jewelry, and all she had was the salary she received from engagements. He made use of very bad language, and a few weeks after the marriage the respondent struck her. He was subsequently tried at the Middlesex Sessions, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment for obtaining money by false pretences. Witness was very ill from his misconduct, and after that ceased to live with him. The respondent was now in Holloway Prison for felony. Abundant other proof was given to substantiate the charges, and Lord PENZANCE granted the prayer of the petition."....Prof. RICHARD MULDER, accompanied by his wife, Mme. MULDER-FABBRI, his adopted daughter, ANNA ELZER, a clever singer of twelve years of age, and Herr JACOB MULLER, first baritone of the Frankfort Opera, were at latest advices in England, on the way to New-York; and the *Daily News'* correspondent from Paris gives the theatrical tidings following: "The theatres," he says, "have begun to open again, the Gymnase leading the way. It is the only theatre in Paris that has kept a good company together, and the company is very good indeed—thoroughly artistic. Let me state a small fact which goes far to account for the success of the performances at the Gymnase Theatre. I went there on Saturday night, and thought I should stay for the last piece, as I saw the name of Mlle. DESCLEE, the best actress in the theatre, probably at this moment the best in France, set down among those of the performers. She certainly appeared, but she had an absurd little part, in which she had not to utter half a dozen words. She was all in the background—the part was nothing—and by no human ingenuity could anything be made of it. Yet the first actress in the theatre took this part, and walked through it as if she were a mere walking-lady of the stage or a supernumerary. In the first place, take note of this as discipline. There is no such thing as discipline known in France, except in the world of art. In the world of art —it may be that there is even too much of school —order—settled rule—fixed style. But, at any rate, it is pleasing anywhere in France to meet with signs of discipline. In England, where there is much more of moral discipline, there is much less of artistic discipline. We have no such thing as a school anywhere. Everybody has his own ways, wishes to be foremost, and refuses to submit to a general plan. In a theatre all the promising actors are stars—and the stars insist on shining as of the first magnitude. A star in England would think it infinitely beneath her to take a mere walking part in a piece. She must occupy the front of the stage; and no one must come between her and the footlights. I wish that every actor and actress of mark in England could come to Paris and see the worthless, undistinguished part which DESCLEE plays in "Les Grandes Dames." It is because a great actress can descend to such a part in France, that the French stage is at this moment the first in the world"... We have Australian dates to March 27. Mrs. MARY GLADSTANE terminated an engagement at the Theatre Royal, Melbourne, on the 10th of that month, appearing for her farewell benefit as *Julia* in "The Hunchback." On the 11th, Mr. J. B. HOWE, an English actor well known in New-York and San Francisco for bilking several stock companies that had engaged to support him, commenced an engagement, appearing as *Hamlet*. On the 12th he appeared as *Richard*, on the 13th as *Don Cæsar de Bazan*, one of his best characters....Mr. HELLER was in Melbourne.

TOWN PUMPS.

How our Grandfathers Got their Supply of Drinking Water—Historical Reminiscences of New-York.

There are many New-Yorkers who remember, with pleasure, the town pumps of twenty years ago, before Croton, then in its infancy, had spread its labyrinth of pipes, and forced its way to the tops of the loftiest buildings of the metropolis. There is but little sentiment about the brass cocks and plugs in our houses, by which water now finds an outlet; but there is convenience, pure water—which many of the old City pumps did not furnish—and a grandeur in the immensity of the water-works which compensates for the absence of the pumps and the sentiment.

New-York was first supplied with water by buckets drawn from the wells. The first well was dug in front of the old fort during the infancy of the remotest ancestor of our oldest Knickerbocker family. The second one was dug at Coenties-slip, in front of the old City Hall. Six wells were ordered to be dug in 1677, at the expense of the inhabitants of the different streets in which they were situated, and to this number wer added seven others in 1687. It was not until about 1750 that pumps came into use in this City, at which time a law was passed to raise money by tax from the citizens for pumps to be used in the wells. The pump which appears to have given the most satisfaction to our forefathers, and whose history comes down to us with the best reputation for pure and wholesome water, is the one known in olden times as the Tea-water Pump. This name was given the pump on account of the superior excellence of its water for the manufacture of tea over that of other pumps and wells in the City. Before this pump was erected, (about 1750,) the spring over which it stood bubbled from the ground in a hollow or dell at the present junction of Chatham-street and Roosevelt, and, forming a brook ran across the road to the fresh pond known as the Calchhook Kolch, or Collect, which, surrounded with high hills, received the timid offering into its depths, which tradition said were fathomless, and which, upon undoubted Knickerbocker authority, were fully fifty feet from top to bottom. The massive Tombs and other ponderous structures now occupy the space once filled by the waters of the collect, and panting car-burdened horses are now urged up a steep incline.

On an iron track and stony street, where once shouting boys ran down the green hillside to swim in the pond, and anglers, with long strings of fish caught in its waters, climbed the ascent, going homeward over the Tea-water Spring Brook, a rude bridge was thrown; and there, in the pleasant Summer evenings, the lovers of the day delighted to stroll, and any maiden decoyed into crossing the bridge was forced to pay the forfeit of a kiss to her cavalier. This custom gave to it the name of the Kissing Bridge—so says the ancient chronicle. Some years after the pump was erected over the Tea-water Spring it was surrounded with ornamented grounds and called the Tea-water Gardens.

The majority of the wells in the City held water so poor and disagreeable in taste that even horses refused to drink it. Hundreds of water-carts supplied the citizens from the Tea-water Pump, and made a good income out of the business. About this time CHRISTOPHER COLLES' plan for the construction of a reservoir and water-works on the east side of Broadway, between Pearl and White streets, to supply the City with water, adopted in 1744 by the Corporation, was about to be put into successful operation, and a reservoir was finally erected; but the work was abandoned after the occupation of the City by the British Army.

A well dug for a pump, in Spring, near Greene-street, in the year 1800, by the Manhattan Company, to supply pure and wholesome water to the City, had its waters rendered distasteful, and, standing alone within a half-mile of any houses, was avoided by the superstitious as an uncanny spot. This feeling was the direct result of the horrible and mysterious murder of Miss ELMORE SANDS, whose body was found in a well. The history of the case, which created a great sensation at the time, is to be found in the chronicles of the Courts. The Tea-water Pump was much taxed in this year to supply water to extinguish a large fire in Vesey-street, from which the steeple of St. Paul's Church caught ablaze, but was extinguished by a man who climbed up and put it out. For many years the City received a great part of its drinking water from a pump in Pearl-street, and, like the Tea-water Pump, casks were filled from it, and carried to the houses of citizens by watermen who were paid for it. Thirty-five years ago there were at least as many as 700 pumps on the island, but a very small proportion gave good water. To keep these pumps in good order, and make every effort to improve the condition of the water, required the attention of a numerous body of officials. Water from the Croton River was received through the aqueduct into the reservoir on Eighty-sixth-street on June 27, 1837, and on July 4, of the same year, into the Murray Hill Reservoir. On Oct. 14, the introduction of Croton water into the City was celebrated with great rejoicing by its inhabitants. It was some years before mains were laid in the principal parts of the City, and, even at the present writing, a considerable portion of the upper end of the island is deprived of its advantages, and the people depend upon pumps for water. A famous pump, which entirely supplied the Fourteenth Ward with water, stood on the corner of Mulberry and Prince streets. Another well was dug and a pump put up at the corner of Crosby-street and Prince, and still stands there in a dilapidated condition. This pump, with one other on the corner of Avenue A and East Houston-street, are the only two pumps left below Fourteenth-street.

One of the clerks in the Bureau of Water Rents informed an inquirer that he had once a sort of supervision over the pumps in the City, and that there were, to state from memory, about 100 pumps within the City limits. About a dozen were situated below Sixty-eighth-street, and the remainder above that line. The inquirer was referred to the office of the Purveyor, where a record is kept, but that official, upon learning that the information was desired for the TIMES, declined to give it, which left the writer no more perfect data of the number of pumps at present in New-York than that furnished by the clerk in the Bureau of Water Rents, which is, no doubt, not far from correct. From the annual reports of the Croton Board it appears that while a great number of the old wells in the City are filled up, the others are only covered, and could be again put to use should any unlooked-for necessity demand it. Twenty-two inspectors are appointed to look out for these pumps, one to each Ward, and also to report the accidental bursting of Croton water-pipes, &c. They are required to report once a day at the Police Stations, and at stated intervals to the Croton Board, and receive a handsome salary for their arduous labors, which might be, as they are generally, performed by the policemen while patrolling their beats. The salary paid to Inspectors in the Bureau of Water Rents is about $3 per day, which is said to be the pay allowed to all inspectors in the employment of the Board. The position of pump inspector being something of a sinecure, was probably the cause of the Purveyor's refusal to answer. Two thousand two hundred and twenty dollars and fifty-one cents were expended in 1869 for repairing wells and pumps, and in the absence of other official statements in regard to the pumps of the present, which may be hereafter added the further history of New-York pumps is left to be continued until the sealed records are opened.

A Vermont Widower's Dilemma.

A young widower in Windham County, Vermont, as we read in one of the papers of that State, greatly in need of a housekeeper, rode day after day in a vain search. At last, almost discouraged, he drew up in front of a small dwelling among the hills, and asked the customary question: "Can you tell me where I can get a woman to do the work in a farm-house?" "Where are ye from?" asked the old man, viewing the handsome horse and buggy with a critical air. "My name is ——, and I am from ——." "Oh, yes! I've heard of you; you lost your wife a spell ago. Wall, I've got six gals—good gals, too, and you may take your pick among 'em for a wife; but they wouldn't none of 'em think of going out ter work. I should full as lives you should take HANNAH, because she's the oldest, and her chance ain't quite so good, seein' as she's nigh-sighted, and can't hear very well; but if you don't want her, you can take your pick of the others." The young widower went in, selected the best-looking one, drove to the Justice's and was married, and carried his bride home that very night. He secured a permanent and efficient housekeeper, who proves thus far in every way satisfactory, with no question of wages and no limit to the work she is expected to do.

GEORGIA.

The "New Departure," (Agricultural)—Bibb County Agricultural Society Fair—The Crops, Weather and Other Interesting Topics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MACON, Ga., Monday, June 19, 1871.

It was my good fortune to be present on Saturday, the 17th inst., at the first Fair of the Bibb County Agricultural Society, an organization which has had a nominal existence for some years, but which, since the commencement of this year, under active, zealous and intelligent management, has become the most important, useful and enterprising county agricultural society in the State.

A REMARKABLE COUNTY SHOW.

As the premium list was necessarily limited in value and extent, the means of the members being quite out of proportion to their desires, and as the season of the year was supposed to be unfavorable to a large exhibition or a numerous attendance, it was not expected that the first Fair would be "much of a show." But this calculation proved to be altogether erroneous. I have seen State Fairs at which the exhibition of vegetables, fruits, flowers and field crops was, not as fine or as varied as that which I saw here, and I think that I do not exaggerate when I estimate the crowd upon the grounds at five thousand persons. There were specimens of every imaginable garden vegetable, and as fine as it is possible to produce. The fruits—peaches, pears, apples, plums, strawberries—were largely represented by the choicest and best of their kinds, and the display of butter, bread, preserves, home-made wines and cordials, though not extensive, was first-rate in quality. There was an exhibition, too, of farming implements of Bibb County manufacture, which reflected great credit on the skill, ingenuity and enterprise of the people. Competent judges pronounced the plows and cultivators to be admirably adapted to the soil and crops for which they are intended, and all whose business it is to till the earth were rejoiced to see that native energy and inventive genius are being directed to the home manufacture of these articles of prime necessity. Several cotton-gins and plantation horse-powers, a portable forge, and other useful machines, all of home invention and manufacture, were exhibited and attracted a large share of attention. The flower show and the exhibition of paintings and drawings by the ladies of Bibb County prove that the æsthetical has not been neglected in the pursuit of the material. The flowers and floral designs were exquisite, and exquisitely arranged, and the oil-paintings, crayon drawings and pencil sketches had much merit in design and execution.

COMPETITION AMONG THN COLORED MEN.

Great interest was manifested by the people of Macon and of the County of Bibb. All classes were represented. One of the first entries of vegetables in the morning was by an industrious freedman, and none were more eager or competed more anxiously for the prizes than the colored gardeners and farm hands of the exhibitors.

THE GROUNDS.

The competition for the premiums, the efforts to succeed, the wide-spread interest felt in the occasion, the rare excellence of the articles, the good management, order, and regularity of the proceedings, the picturesque beauty of the grounds, with their majestic forest trees, greensward—bordered on one side along its whole length by the Ocmulgee River—and their wide extent, and the uninterrupted fineness of the day, made the Fair one of the most enjoyable gatherings I have ever known.

THE NEW ERA.

But it had a wider significance and a greater importance, which justify me in devoting this letter to its description. It showed that the agriculturists of Georgia are taking a "new departure," from which they expect better results, and in which they take a deeper interest than the platforms, schemes and manœuvres of political parties. It proved that diversification of crops, domestic comforts, small industries, home manufactures and improved tillage are receiving the recognition and attention they merit, and that farmers are beginning to see the value of the co-operation, co-intelligence, exchange of views and information, friendly rivalry and generous emulation, which result from these agricultural societies and their exhibitions. Hon. SAMUEL BARNETT, the Commissioner of the State Agricultural Society, who has spent several months this year traveling over the State, encouraging the formation of county and neighborhood agricultural societies, was present at this Fair, and made a short address full of good sense and practical instruction. He informed me that wherever he has been he has been gratified by the almost universal interest manifested in the effort to introduce an improved system of agriculture, and by the individual and collective efforts that are being made to promote material independence by farmers endeavoring to raise all their own supplies. The wonderful strides that have been made during the past twelve months in the production of clover and grasses, are among the most cheering evidences of the "new departure." It used to be considered impossible to grow clover successfully in this climate. Now all over the State luxuriant clover "patches" are to be found, yielding three and four and even five tons of fine hay per acre at one cutting, and next year the area in clover and grass will be doubled and trebled. Formerly very few men knew what lucerne meant. Now it is to be found growing rankly in several places. Small grains are now receiving much care, and are regarded as among the most profitable and important of plantation crops. Preparations are being made to plant largely of turnips, and a few are about to make the experiment whether marigold wurzel will do well in this climate. Improved stock are being purchased; sheep husbandry is attracting attention; planters are making preparations to raise their own mules and horses. Green manuring, rotation of crops, deep cultivation of land, labor-saving machinery, all those things which enlightened agriculturists have pronounced to be essential to agricultural success, are making a lodgment in the public mind, and giving cheering promise that the "new departure" will produce the happiest results. All this is attributable, in a great measure, at least, if not altogether, to the persistent, well-directed, and enlightened efforts of the agricultural Press of the State, edited and controlled by men of prominence and ability, who have turned their thoughts away from the field of politics and parties, and directed them diligently to the more inviting field of agriculture.

A PARALLEL.

During the past week the weather has been comparatively dry—that is, the rain has not been continuous. The farmers, I can assure you, have "improved each shining hour," and waged as relentless a war on grass and weeds as ever the Versaillists waged on those praiseworthy patriots, the "soldiers of the Commune." There are some points of resemblance between the two conflicts. The Versaillists, in conquering the Commune, were compelled to destroy much which they were anxious to preserve. So with the planters in killing the grass; they have been obliged to do considerable injury to the crops. I am satisfied that in those places where the grass had gained most headway, the stand of cotton, after cleaning, is not more than one-half of what would be truly called a "good stand." The effort to take advantage of the fair days has been very earnest, and most actively have the negroes aided it. Men, women and children have turned out to "kill grass," and great has been the slaughter. Wheat and oats have been seriously damaged by rust, but a good crop has been harvested. Corn looks well and promises an immense yield. It is now being "laid by" in this latitude. The yield of fruit is immense, but the quality has been impaired by heavy rains and insects.

QUONDAM.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OE THE BREMEN STEAM-SHIP MAIN.

The steam-ship *Main*, which left Bremen on June 10 and Southampton on June 13, reached this port late on Friday night. Her advices are fresher by two days than those at hand by the *Cuba*.

THE NEW TREATY.

Earl Russell's Motion Against its Ratification in the English House of Lords—Remarks of Earl de Grey—Proceedings in the House of Commons.

In the House of Lords, on June 12, Earl RUSSELL's motion of an address against the Treaty of Washington was made and discussed. A complete summary of the debate reached us on June 13 by the cable. We append, however, the text of Earl DE GREY's remarks in defense of the treaty.

EARL DE GREY'S SPEECH.

He said: "I am sure no apology was needed from the noble Earl who has just sat down for exercising his undoubted right to criticise the Treaty of Washington, and I am equally certain no one could complain of the temper in which his strictures have been made. But I do not think the case he has endeavored to make out will be indorsed by the country. The noble Earl has told us that my noble friend (Earl GRANVILLE) gave as his principal reason for having recommended Her Majesty to send out the Commission that he had learnt from many persons that there exists at the present time a very wide-spread feeling of irritation in the United States with respect to this question. My noble friend, however, gave a very different reason; for he said that he had learnt from very good authority—and I can confirm from personal knowledge the accuracy of the statements made to him—that there are at the present time many reasonable men in the United States who desire to see this question settled; that although much irritation had prevailed upon the subject, and still existed among certain classes, yet that information in his possession showed that a different feeling was springing up among influential merchants and politicians, and that, therefore, the time had arrived, now that irritation was dying out, for making an effort to settle the question. I cannot doubt for one moment that at the time we were sent to the United States there did exist in that country among men of all parties, and of all classes, an earnest desire to see these difficulties brought to a conclusion, and the relations between the two countries placed upon the most friendly and durable footing. I would now make a few observations upon the various objections which my noble friend has urged against the details of this treaty. But before I do so, I must be permitted to take exception to the assertion made by my noble friend, that those who represented this country upon the Joint High Commission at Washington displayed what he called a lamb-like weakness throughout these negotiations, and I must also express my regret that the noble Earl who has made this attack upon Her Majesty's Commissioners should have left the House before one of the Commissioners has had the opportunity of making his defense. So far from our conduct being a constant course of concession, there were, as my noble friend behind me has said, numerous occasions in which it was our duty to say that the proposals made to us were such as it was impossible for us to think of entertaining. Nothing can be more easy than to take the course adopted by my noble friend opposite, and to say that all the demands we resisted were so preposterous that it would have been absurd to entertain them, while those upon which concession was made were the only ones really in dispute. My noble friend says that no arbitrator would have entertained a claim for what the Americans term our premature recognition of belligerent rights, and the consequent prolongation of the war. That may be true, but in the convention to which my noble friend appended his name it would have been open to the Americans to adduce arguments on that point. My noble friend has adopted a very easy method of dealing with questions connected with the treaty upon which he does not desire to make any observations. He says they are of no importance, or that they were matters which could be settled with the utmost facility. My noble friend took as an instance the case of the island of San Juan; but so far from that question being settled with the utmost facility, it was one of those which caused us the greatest trouble. Then the noble Earl turned to the consideration of that which is undoubtedly the most important part of this treaty, and that which forms the staple part of the motion of the noble Earl who has left the House. I was not surprised to find that with his usual caution and with his usual logic it was not the intention of my noble friend to support the motion of the noble Earl on the cross benches, and I also observed that in the course of the arguments which my noble friend addressed to the House upon this subject, he very carefully separated himself from the line of argument sketched out in the motion before your Lordships' House. My noble friend, before he came to speak of the three rules in the sixth article of this treaty, said a few words about the expression of regret, and I was glad to find that my noble friend did not make any serious criticism on the course pursued by the Commissioners in respect to that matter. But my noble friend repeated that which was previously asserted by the noble Earl, Lord RUSSELL, and seemed to imply that regret had already been expressed in the correspondence that has taken place on this subject. That correspondence, as your Lordships are aware, is very voluminous, and not having read it recently I am not prepared to contradict the statement of my noble friend, but I should be glad if my noble friend, or the noble Earl who brought this motion forward, has been good enough to point in that correspondence to any distinct expression of regret for the escape of the vessels and the depredations committed by them. I do not think my noble friend will find it easy to discover any such passage; at all events, I know that the universal impression in America that it does not exist was one of the most fruitful causes of the irritation with which we had to contend. My noble friend finds fault, too, with the manner in which our regret is expressed, but if you are about to do an act which is intended to be a graceful act toward those with whom you are dealing, it is surely right that the act should be done in a graceful manner. My noble friend then turned to the question of reference to arbitration and the mode in which arbitration is provided for under this treaty. Of course, my noble friend had no objections to urge in the abstract to a reference to arbitration. It is greatly to my noble friend's honor that he was the first person who endeavored to settle this question by arbitration. But my noble friend says we ought to have left the arbitrators to deal with this question upon the grounds of international law as it was when these occurrences took place, and that the municipal law ought not to have been imported into the subject. Upon that point my noble friend separates himself from the noble Earl (Lord RUSSELL) and the motion of which he has given notice. The noble Earl (Lord RUSSELL) never denied that he was bound to carry the municipal law of this country into execution. He had always told Mr. ADAMS he was prepared to do that which the municipal law enabled him to do, and that he considered himself bound to act upon that law. And I do not think it can be maintained that these rules go beyond that which was held by the Government of Lord PALMERSTON at the time to be the principle of international law, and the principles laid down by the municipal law of this country, as they were believed to exist. A great deal has been said about the first of these rules, and about the difference which exists between the first and the second portion of that rule. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has so fully dealt with that portion of the argument that I will not go over it again. There is one point, however, to which I wish to draw your Lordships' attention. It has been said that under this rule the mere fact of a vessel specially adapted and intended to cruise against the vessels of another Power having departed from the jurisdiction of a neutral Power under circumstances which rendered it impossible for such neutral to be aware of the vessel's movements, would render the neutral liable to pay for the damage done by such cruiser. This is a misinterpretation of the rule, which simply says that 'due diligence' shall be exercised, and this could not possibly be demanded where the neutral Power has no knowledge whatever of what is going forward. The noble Earl opposite put forward one of the strongest arguments in favor of the insertion of these rules in the treaty when he said that the duties of Her Majesty's Government during the American war would have been easier if matters of this kind had been more strictly defined. I will now, without the slightest hesitation, answer the question of the noble Lord as to the reasons for inserting the rules in the treaty. We believe we have not gone in any way beyond that which was admitted to be the guiding principle of the Government, looking at the question from the point of view of municipal as well as of international law. We consider that we have accomplished a signal benefit in binding the American Government by rules which are just and reasonable in themselves, and from which, in case of future wars, I am perfectly confident no country on the face of the earth is likely to derive so much benefit as England herself. I hope it may be in her power to induce other Governments to agree to bind themselves by similar rules. In our past history we have been belligerents as a general rule, and the case of the American war was almost the first in which we had to consider the duty of neutrals. If that is to be the course of our history in the future, I feel confident that with the course we have taken will be found the greatest security for the protection of the commerce and the promotion of the best interests of this country. These rules will be a great improvement on international law—they are less stringent than the rules of the Foreign Enlistment act at the present time, and, looking to the future, they are less stringent than I should like to have seen them made if it had not been for considerations of the past. My noble friend seems to think that we English members of the Commission did very wrong in not insisting upon obtaining for Canada the re-enactment of the Reciprocity Treaty. In reference to this the members of the Commission were most anxious to conform to what they believed to be the wishes of the people of the two countries, and we put this question of reciprocity in the forefront of our arguments, fighting it day by day, and point by point, until it was clear that an arrangement of a different description must be made. I entertain no doubt that the surest mode of retarding the progress of free trade in America is to persuade the people of that country that to enact free trade would be to give an advantage to England or to British colonies, instead of being, as it would be, a benefit and an advantage to the United States. Free-trade principles are making considerable progress in America, and there can be no doubt that in the course of a few years you will have free-trade measures passed first as to coal and salt, and then as to lumber, probably, if you do not arm the protectionist party in the country by enabling them to say to the people, 'This is British free trade.' I think in the next place that it is most short-sighted policy with those who call themselves the friends of Canada to think they will hasten the advent of free trade by clamoring for reciprocity. The arrangements we have made and which are dependent upon the will of the Canadian Legislature are, I think, perfectly fair as far as the interests of the Canadian people are concerned, and I think it would be a very serious matter for the Legislature to reject those arrangements, and throw open again the difficult and, as I believe, dangerous questions connected with the fisheries. We have made an arrangement whereby, in return for the free admission of American fishermen to Canadian waters, Canadian fish are to be admitted free to the United States and reciprocal rights of free fishing in American waters are to be enjoyed by Canadians. It would almost seem as though those noble Lords who have spoken on this portion of the question have forgotten that Canada has the most direct interest in every provision of the treaty. Of course the parts relating to the fisheries and navigation are in one sense those more immediately affecting the Canadian people, but as Canada is a part of the British Empire and the most immediately threatened by any differences between this country and the United States, it has the clearest interest in the settlement of all differences with the great Republic across the Atlantic. I have not touched on all the provisions of this treaty which relate to the Canadian question, because they have not been challenged in the course of the present debate; but those of your Lordships who look at the articles will find that there are important advantages secured to Canada which are not dependent on those portions of the treaty that relate to the fisheries. The noble Earl who opened this debate brought against me one of the most singular charges ever brought against an unfortunate person who was intrusted, however unworthily, with a political negotiation. He took me to task because, in his opinion, I had been too friendly with Mr. FISH. The noble Earl seemed to think, indeed, that I ought to have commenced operations by quarreling with the American Secretary of State. I plead guilty to the charge brought against me by the noble Earl; and with regard to Mr. FISH, I am bound to say that as far as our experience goes of that distinguished gentleman I found him fair in negotiation, and animated by an earnest desire to promote the establishment of friendly relations between the two countries. It is, of course, a source of deep regret to me that the conduct of the negotiators, of whom I was one, should have been spoken of by the noble Earl in such language as he has employed to-night. Ever since I have taken part in public life I have looked to the noble Earl with that respect with which he has always been regarded by every member of the Liberal Party, and therefore to incur his censure is to me no light matter. But this at least I must say: That I feel content to sit under the censure even of the noble Earl, because I believe I have been able to take a humble share in the great work which, if I be not much mistaken, will not merely tend to bind in relations of friendship two great and noble nations of the same race, but which has also laid down a principle that will, if acted upon, in the future promote peace in the world and tend to prevent the greatest of all human miseries—war."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, Sir ROUNDELL PALMER said: I beg to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether the second rule in article 6 of the Treaty of Washington is understood by Her Majesty's Government as prohibiting the use of neutral ports or waters for the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms to a belligerent only when those acts are done for the service of a vessel cruising or carrying on war, or intended to cruise or carry on war, against another belligerent; and not when military supplies or arms are exported for the use of a belligerent Power from neutral ports or waters in the ordinary course of commerce; whether any steps have been taken by Her Majesty's Government to ascertain that the rule in question is understood by the Government of the United States in the same limited sense, and, if so, with what result; and whether it is intended, in any communications which may be addressed to foreign Governments with a view to the general adoption of this rule, to guard against its being accepted or understood in any larger sense.

In reply, Mr. GLADSTONE said: "With reference to the first part of the honorable and learned gentleman's question, I perceive that it has been framed with great care, and having considered our reply with equal care, while avoiding entering into any of the details of the question, I am in a position to answer this part of the honorable and learned member's question in the affirmative. In answer to the second part of the honorable and learned gentleman's question, I may state that we have had an opportunity of communicating with Lord DE GREY, with the right honorable gentleman opposite, and with Mr. BARNARD on the subject, who have all of them given us the fullest assurance that the understanding referred to in the first part of the honorable and learned gentleman's question is that of the United States in reference to this matter; and further, that it has been in our power to communicate with the distinguished gentleman who has arrived in this country as the representative of the United States, who was a member of the Joint High Commission—Gen. SCHENCK—who has informed Her Majesty's Government that such was his understanding also of the meaning of the rule in question; and, indeed, we have been told by that gentleman that the President of the United States himself understands the rule in that sense, and that the latter would himself be the first, not only to admit and allow, but to contend for that construction of the rule in question. With regard to the third part of the honorable and learned gentleman's question, I am able to state that Mr. FISH, the United States' Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who was also one of the Commissioners, has expressed an opinion that it would be advantageous if the two Governments were to make a joint declaration which should place the meaning of this rule beyond all chance of misconstruction. I believe that communications have been entered into between some of the British Commissioners and some of the United States Commissioners and other distinguished authorities in America on the subject, and that they also have come to the conclusion that it is impossible to entertain the slightest doubt but that the meaning to be attached to the terms of the treaty is that which the contracting parties themselves attach to them."

Proofs From the Discussion.

From the London Times, June 13.

The conclusion to which we must come after this full discussion of the treaty is that the solid advantages to be derived from it greatly overbalance its deficiencies. Though we are disposed to agree with Lord DERBY that the "general feeling of irritation" prevalent in America may be exaggerated, and though we willingly admit that it is not a wise policy to yield everything in order to conciliate an opponent, yet we do not recognize that the present treaty has been unduly influenced by these considerations. Lord GRANVILLE and Lord DE GREY show that on many points the American Commissioners receded, and that this is the case may be assumed from the fact that the Treaty has been criticized with quite as much hostility in America as here. With regard to the machinery of arbitration, there seems nothing to complain of. Not only is the application of this principle to the settlement of these important questions in itself a victory of civilization, but in the choice of the Chiefs of States, who are to appoint the Arbitrators, there is a sufficient pledge for impartiality. After disputes so long and the expression of opinions so irreconcilable, it is impossible that any agreement should fully satisfy either party; but reflection will, we think, convince any impartial critic that the claims growing out of the civil war could hardly be settled more successfully. After the speech of Lord CAIRNS it was to be expected that the motion should be withdrawn. The discussion has not been without its use, but the practical decision was necessarily against a resolution which involved nothing less than a condemnation of the whole treaty.

The Rescue of the Crew of the Saginaw—Testimonial to Capt. Thomas Long.

Capt. THOMAS LONG, who had charge of the expedition dispatched from Honolulu to rescue the wrecked crew of the United States steamer *Saginaw*, has received at the hands of His Excellency H. A. PIERCE, American Minister resident there, a magnificent gold watch from the United States Government for his services on that occasion. In acknowledgment, Capt. LONG has written the following letter:

HONOLULU, April 29, 1871.

SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter of the 28th inst., together with the valuable testimonial in recognition of my services in the steamer *Kilauea*, in relieving the wrecked officers and crew of the United States steamer *Saginaw*. I can truly say that the selection of myself by this Government for the performance of this duty, was in itself a sufficient recompense for any sacrifice I may have made. But the very valuable present which the United States Government has transmitted to me through your hand requires an acknowledgment from myself. I beg, therefore, that you will transmit to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy and Admiral WINSLOW my sincere thanks for their great kindness, and assure them that, although domiciled in a foreign land, I have not forgotten my country; and that if at any time my services are required for the relief of my countrymen in distress, I shall always be ready.

For yourself, my dear Sir, please accept my thanks for your kindness in representing this matter to the United States Government, in, I fear, a too favorable light. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS LONG.

To Hon. H. A. PIERCE, United States Minister Resident.

SATAN IN A BLACK HOG.

How Six Hundred and Odd Hogs Made an Excitement Among the Chinamen, and How a Crafty Priest Kept Them from Evil.

From the Virginia (Nevada) Enterprise, June 10.

The Chinese residents of the eastern part of this city last night had another musical tussle with the devil—a tussle of exceeding great vehemence. A large drove of hogs, nearly all black, was lately brought from California by the ALEXANDERS, the well-known stock men, and turned into a vacant lot near Chinatown. The first day that the hogs were put into this lot the fence was constantly lined with Celestials, feasting from without their pig-eyes upon the pigs within. Some rolled rocks against the high and tight plank fence, and standing tiptoe gazed longingly upon the plump ones of the herd; others doubled into the form of the figure four, and bent one eye upon the grand display of pork in the raw state, through such favoring cracks and knot-holes as they could find. The heads—and tails—above the fence wagged to the heads—and tails—at the knot-holes, and there was a power of goose-talk and gesticulation. The many pairs of glittering eyes, and the broad mouths that trinkled as with brown gravy, boded no good to the more favored in flesh among the occupants of that big pig-pen; for, though a Chinaman will, any day or night, barter his liberty for a yellow-legged hen, he will unhesitatingly sell his soul for a fat hog. From all the tumble-down shanties in Chinatown came the Celestial inhabitants, great and small; male and female came they, as the animals went into the ark, all to gaze through cracks and knot holes, and over the fence and under the fence, and feast their eyes on that drove of six hundred and odd fat pigs. A greater collection of blue shirts, round and umbrella hats, dangling queus and bird of Paradise head-dresses, or a more animated assemblage has seldom been seen. All the afternoon, and till the sun had dipped behind the peak of Mount Davidson, this scene continued; then the great priest of the Joss-house, arrayed in his long blue robe, was seen coming from the temple, bearing in his hand an incense-pan, from which was spread upon the evening air the aroma of burning sandal wood. This wise disciple of CONFUCIUS, and big dog of the Buddhist tan-yard, walked in odoriferous silence about the inclosure, gazing intently through various cracks and knot-holes at the stolid porcine herd. At length he uttered a loud, wailing cry, which was taken up and echoed in every tone and accent of terror by men, women and children. He pointed out a particularly large, particularly black, and particularly wise and vicious-looking hog, dropped something into his incense-pan, which created a dense smoke and a stench which the very breeze seemed to hasten to leave behind, when he set up a chant, and swinging his incense-pan back and forth, began crawfishing from the place, safely guarding the rear of the now thoroughly-frightened and retreating mob. That night there was a great uproar in Chinatown, and above all could be heard the tinkling cymbals and sounding brass which always announces that his Satanic Majesty has been unearthed. Every night since, the most strenuous exertions of the whole musical portion of the Chinese population appear to have been required for the intimidation of "Auld Clootie." Last night the blue-robed big gun of the pagoda had all the people in front of that institution, where, in the yard, to the eastward of the gate, stood, large as life, the image of a black hog. This image was stuck full of burning joss-sticks, and as they were slowly consumed a great howling and pounding of gongs and kettle-drums was kept up. At length the high priest, rightly timing the burning of a fuse, entered the temple, and returning with one of their biggest wooden gods, stuck full of peacock feathers, muttered a short prayer or exorcism, when he elevated the idol, and, with a dull explosion and abominable stench, the image of the hog was blown into a thousand fragments. The priest rushed into the temple with the idol and slammed the door, and the people scattered amid a great noise and "one grand stink," as a Frenchman would say. The hogs are now nearly all sold and gone from the pen, and the explanation of this whole affair seems to be this: The cunning priest saw in the drove of hogs a great temptation set before his people; unless he exerted himself they would be sure to go hog stealing, and get into trouble, and in order to prevent this, he went out into the hog-yard in their presence, and detected the devil in one of the beasts. He kept them in a terrible fright until nearly all the hogs were gone, when, by blowing up the image of the black hog, he sent the devil and all their troubles "kiting," taking unto himself and his ugly god all the glory of the achievement.

The celebrated Milton Gold Jewelry is worn by the wealthiest citizens. They say it wears the same as jewelry made of California Gold. The styles of the Milton Gold Jewelry are elegant, and the latest that are worn in Europe. The goods hold their color and brilliancy, and in finish are equal to any jewelry that is manufactured. The choice of these goods is sold for *one dollar*.

With one dollar you may purchase a ladies' or gent's Court chain, the very latest style of chain that is known to be worn in Europe. For a dollar you can secure a magnificent set of ladies' jewelry of the latest European style. The Milton Gold is manufactured in the latest devices of rings now worn. One dollar will also buy a pair of bracelets, handsomely chased, or a pair of ladies' or gent's sleeve-buttons; a beautiful locket or gent's pin can also be had for one dollar.

In addition to these goods the Great Original Dollar Store is filled with other desirable articles, such as beautiful vases, decorated in gold, dinner casters, silver-plated tea-spoons and forks, fish and cake knives, napkin rings, &c. In another department will be found silk fans, parasols, canes, meerschaum pipes, opera-glasses, clocks and thousands of other articles which are worth many times more than the price asked—one dollar cash.

The Dollar Store is located at No. 667 Broadway, opposite Bond-street, and under the Grand Central Hotel. The proprietors of this establishment are the sole agents in the United States for the celebrated Milton Gold Jewelry at wholesale and retail.—*Advertisement.*

Catarrh Cured.

Dr. SIBLEY, recently from London, can be consulted at the Southern Hotel, No. 679 Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. A perfect cure guaranteed.—*Advertisement.*

To have elegant light rolls, buckwheat cakes, fruit dumplings, &c., you should use DOOLEY's Yeast Powder. Ask your grocer for it.—*Advertisement.*

During the Process of Teething every mother should give her child MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Missisquoi Spring.

This is the only spring in Vermont whose waters have wrought so many wonderful cures in cancer, scrofula and diseases of the kidneys, and is advertised to distinguish it from those claiming to be of almost equal virtue. A fresh supply just received by J. F. HENRY, NO. 8 College-place.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S. HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

A Cool, Delightful Hair-Dressing keeps head and hair healthy. CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR recommended as the only reliable vegetable toilet article in the world for restoring gray hair, stopping its falling out, and increasing its growth. Sold everywhere.

DIED.

BAKER.—At Riverdale, on Friday, the 23d inst., JANE V. W., widow of Stephen Baker, in the 82d year of her age.

Her friends and those of her son, Hon. Stephen Baker, and sons-in-law, J. C. Baldwin and Martin Bates, are invited, without further invitation, to attend her funeral on Monday, the 26th inst., at 2½ o'clock, at the residence of Martin Bates, Riverdale. Trains leave the 30th-st station at 1½ P. M.

HAMPTON.—On Friday, June 23, after a lingering illness, MARY HAMPTON, only daughter of Robert and Margaret Hampton.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 217 West 18th-st., on Monday, June 26, at 1 o'clock.

HOYT.—In Jersey City, Thursday evening, June 22, 1871, CHARLES EDWARD, only son of John W. and Hester A. Hoyt, aged 12 years and 9 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Third Reformed Church, Hamilton-square, on Sunday, June 25, at 2 o'clock. P. M.

KINSEY.—At Williamsburg, on Friday afternoon, MARY A. KINSEY, wife of the late William A. Kinsey, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 173 Devoe-st., Brooklyn, E. D., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MALLER.—On Friday, June 23, EDWIN C., son of Peter Maller, in the 29th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 319 5th-av., on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

RAYMOND.—In Glencove, Long Island, on Thursday, June 22, ANNA M., only child of Julia E. and Augustus Raymond, aged 1 year 8 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, William T. Frost, at Glen Cove, on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the Locust Valley Depot on arrival of the 9 A. M. train from Hunter's Point.

WILEY.—At his residence, New-Brooklyn, near Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, the 22d inst., ALEXANDER WILEY, Jr., in the 39th year of his age.

His funeral will take place at the First Baptist Church of Plainfield, on Monday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock. His friends and relatives are invited to attend. The New-Jersey Central Railroad ferry-boat leaves the foot of Liberty-st., New-York, at 12½ o'clock P. M., for Plainfield. Carriages will be in waiting at the station.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL,

FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST ENJOYABLE EXCURSION within the reach of New-Yorkers, this season, is that offered by the recent completion of the Erie Railway Company's extension road, or Short Line to Niagara Falls. Magnificent Coaches now run through by daylight between Suspension Bridge and Jersey City. Passengers leaving New-York on Friday or Saturday evening at 7 P. M., reach the Falls the following noon, and, leaving at 1.40 P. M. again on Sunday, reach New-York at 7 A. M. Monday morning. Fare for the round trip only $13.

A LADY POSSESSING GOOD LITERARY talent, practical business ability, writing a plain hand, whose expectations with regard to wages are moderate, and who can offer unquestionable references, may learn of a desirable engagement by addressing, with ample particulars, AUTHOR, care Box No. 5,374 New-York Post-office.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., SEATS FREE.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the MORNING by Rev. W. HERBERT SMYTHE. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

REV. W. H. BOOLE, JUST RETURNED from Pacific coast and Salt Lake City, will preach in the Chapel of Beekman Hill M. E. Church, 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., D. V., SABBATH, June 25, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Religion and the Chinese on the Pacific Coast.* And at 7½ P. M., subject—*Religion and Mormonism in Utah.*

REV. JOHN LOVE, JR., PASTOR OF the Antioch Baptist Church, Bleecker, corner Morton st., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Baptism at the close of the evening service. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Broome and Ridge sts.—Rev. G. B. BELL will preach SUNDAY, June 25, at 10½ A. M.; at 7½ P. M., Rev. G. B. BELL will be installed Pastor of this church. Drs. HASTINGS, HATFIELD and Rev. E. D. MURPHY will take part in the exercises.

REV. H. M. GALLAHER, OF BROOKLYN, will preach in the Central Baptist Church, West 47th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., at 10½ A. M., and Rev. FRED. EVANS, Pastor, at 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers provided with seats.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. A. B. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. All who are not settled in any other church home are cordially invited to unite with us in these services.

SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Varrick-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. AIKMAN. Services, 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M. Subjects of discourse—MORNING—*Death-bed Repentance.* AFTERNOON—*The Passing World, the Abiding Door.* Young people's meeting 7½ P. M.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. J. F. KENNEDY, D. D., of the North Ohio Conference. Also, preaching in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.

"THE TRUE OBJECTS AND AIMS OF MASONRY" will be the subject of a discourse by Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, at the Grand-street Methodist Church, near 5th, Williamsburg, SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; at 10½ A. M., *The Power of Prayer.* Seats free.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at Church of the Messiah, corner Park-av. and 34th-st. SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject, evening—*Will You or Will You Not?* Church will be closed after Sunday next until first Sunday in August.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE J. CHAMBERS. Preaching in the EVENING.

PROMISES TO ZION.—S. S. SNOW, MESSENGER of God, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Church of Philadelphia as Symbolizing the Church of Mount Zion*—Rev. iii., 7-13. Seats free.

REV. SAMUEL H. GRAHAM, PASTOR elect, will preach in the Seventh-avenue United Presbyterian Church, between 12th and 13th sts., on SABBATH, June 25th, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock. Strangers and friends are cordially invited.

AT THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. THOS. H. BURCH. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. A cordial invitation to all.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting 3½ P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7th-av., near 14th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. SLICER, of Baltimore, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. ANDREW LONGACRE, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in 34th-st., west of Broadway and 6th-av., Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D., Pastor, is opened every SABBATH DAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., and every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

LITTLE FOXES.—REV. E. C. SWEETSER will preach on the above subject THIS (Sunday) EVENING, in the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, corner of Downing-st., services commencing at 7½. Morning services at 10½.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner of Madison av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All invited.

REV. R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF Lexington-avenue M. E. Church, corner 52d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.; Love Feast at 3½ P. M.; General Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER of 38th-st.—Sunday services during Summer at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sermon, MORNING and EVENING, by the Rector. Strangers are invited, and will be furnished with seats.

OPEN COMMUNION BAPTIST CHURCH, 17th-st., near 6th-av.—Services by the Pastor, Rev. R. CAMERON, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. MATHEW HALE SMITH will address children's meeting at 2 P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. W. W. NEWELL, Jr., Pastor elect, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats provided for strangers.

AT DUANE M. E. CHURCH, HUDSON-st., near Spring-st.—Preaching SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. J. G. OAKLEY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. EVENING subject—*Shall we Know Each other There.*

REV. A. P. GRAVES, THE EVANGELIST, will preach at Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTITUTE.—Elder B. MATTHIAS will preach in Room No. 24, on SUNDAY, 25th, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Rev. L. S. WEED will preach at 10½ in the MORNING, and 7½ in the EVENING. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4th-av.—Service of song on SABBATH EVENING, June 25, from 7½ to 8. Address by Rev. CHARLES BACHMAN. Seats all free.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D-AV. AND 10th-st., Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, D. D., Rector.—Services June 25. Sermon and Holy Communion at 11 A. M. Evening prayer at 5 P. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. C. S. HARROWER, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor. Preaching on next SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE—74th-st. and 4th-av., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY during the Summer at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats free.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach on SUNDAY at 7½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., for deaf mutes.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 36th-st., near Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAS. D. WILSON, on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—SUNDAY AFTERNOON service (without sermon) at 6 o'clock until August. Service and sermon at 11 A. M.

REV. CHAS. FOLLEN LEE, AT CHICKering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., June 25, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Imprisonment of Paul and Silas.*

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 24.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000 U.S.5-20 R.,'62.c.112⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.112⅛
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.112⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.112⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, b3....115
850 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C., Small....110¼
17,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old 72¼
8,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 72¼
10,000 N. C. 6s. o. bds.. 47
1,000 N. C. 6s, Sp. Tax 20⅞
27,000 do...bet. call 21
5,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. and July. 62¼
25,000 do.... 62
4,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.. 92
1,000 Long Dock Bds. 90⅛
1,000 M. So. S. F. Bs.100⅛
5,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs. 92⅛
3,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv. Bds....103¼
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M. 90
1,000 Q. & Tol. 1st M. 85⅛
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st 87⅛
1,000 C., B. & Q. 8s....114⅛
1,000 A. D. & I.Co.7s.100
2,000 Clev. & Tol. n.. 95
20 Ninth Nat'l Bank.117
20 Park Bk., ex div..160
10 Merchants' Bank.124
300 Cons. Coal of Md.. 40⅛
200 do...bet. call. 41
100 do.... 41¼
200 Mar. Pref.....b. c. 7⅝
100 Md. Coal Co...b.c. 31
200 Pac. M. S. S. Co.. 41
600 W. U. Tel....b. c. 57⅝
700 do.... 57⅝
1800 do.... 57⅝
3000 do.... 57⅝
100 Adams Express.... 80⅛
300 U.S. Express.... 54⅛
100 Wells-Fargo Ex... 47
5 Am. M. U. Ex.... 53
100 N. Y. C. & H. R.. 96⅛
100 do...bet. call. 96⅛
500 do.... 96⅛
10000 N.Y. C.& H.Cfs., bet. call.... 91⅛
100 Col., C. & I. C.... 19⅞
400 do.... 20

100 Erie R.... 27⅛
200 do...bet. call. 27⅛
600 do.... 27⅛
400 do.... 27⅛
700 do.... 27
100 Harlem R....126
400 Reading R....116⅛
1400 do....116⅛
800 do...bet. call.116⅛
200 L. S. & Mich. So..111⅛
100 do....111⅛
700 do...bet. call.111
300 do....111⅛
100 Union Pac. R.... 30
100 do.... 29⅞
200 do.... 29⅞
1400 do...bet. call. 29⅞
500 do.... 29⅞
100 do....c. 29⅞
300 C., Cin. C. & Ind.. 88
400 Clev. & Pitts....117⅛
200 do...bet. call.117⅛
500 do....117
500 Chi. & N. W. R.... 72⅛
5 do.... 73
100 do...bet. call. 72⅛
100 do.... 72⅛
600 C. & N.W. Pf. b. c. 87⅛
100 Chi. & R. I....c.111
100 do....c.110⅞
200 do....111
25 do....111
40 do....111⅛
800 Mil. & St. Paul.... 58⅛
200 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 77
800 do.... 76
100 Tol., W. & W.... 57⅛
500 do.... 57
200 do.... 56⅛
28 P., F. W. & C., G..100
200 Del., Lack. & W..105⅛
680 do....106
100 Ohio & Miss. R.... 43⅛
380 do.... 43⅛
15 Ohio & Miss. Pref. 77
100 St. L. & I. Mt.... 60
50 Morris & Essex... 91⅛
100 Han. & St. Jo. R.. 81
100 do.... 80⅛
550 do.... 80
100 H. & St. Jo. Pref.. 84
22 Dub. & S. City R.. 95

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...117⅛
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62..112⅛
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..114⅛
2,500 U.S.5-20 C., '65, n.114⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..110⅛
2,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July... 61⅞
2,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st.. 94
5,000 Cen. P. Gold bs..102⅛
300 W. Un. Tel.... 58⅛
200 do...bet.call. 58⅛
1600 do.... 58⅛
100 do.... 58⅛
800 do.... 58⅛
100 Quicksilver Pf.... 20
100 Mariposa Pf.... 7⅛
100 do.... 7
100 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 41⅛
100 Spring Mt. C...b.c. 70
100 Con. C. of Md..b.c. 41
900 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 96⅛
300 do.... 96⅛
600 do.... 96⅞
200 do...bet.call. 97
1000 do.... 97⅛
1000 do.... 97
500 do.... 97⅛

100 Wells-F. Ex..b. c. 46
200 U. S. Ex.... 54⅛
100 Erie....b. c. 27⅛
300 do.... 27⅛
500 do.... 27⅞
600 do.... 27⅛
300 Harlem....126⅛
400 Reading....116⅛
100 do...bet.call.116⅛
100 Mich. Cen....126
500 L. S. & Mich. So..112
200 do....c.112⅛
500 do....112⅛
200 do...bet.call.112
400 do....c.112⅛
700 Un. Pac.... 30
100 Panama.... 50⅛
300 Chi. & N. W.... 72⅛
300 do...bet.call. 73
700 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 88
500 Chi. & R. I....111⅛
10 do....112
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf... 77⅛
500 Ohio & Miss.... 44⅛
200 Han. & St. Jo.... 80
300 do.... 79⅛
100 do....c. 79⅛

SATURDAY, June 24—P. M.

The Bank returns reflects steadiness of movement and continued ease in Money. The Gold average is $1,025,306 higher, and Greenbacks $817,796 lower than last Monday. The Loans increase $845,113, and the Deposits $252,363. In point of lawful Money strength to Deposits and Circulation the Banks stand about the same as on the previous report. The Treasury Office received during the week $2,386,850 in Gold for Customs; paid out $279,068 Gold for Interest on the Public Debt, and sold $1,000,000 Gold on Thursday. The Export of American Gold for the week was $1,872,155, and other Specie $592,275. The sales of Gold closed at 112⅛ ⅌ cent., and of Bills on London 110⅞@110⅛ ⅌ cent. The Public Funds advanced to 115⅛ ⅌ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867. The other 5-20s ruled in about the same proportion.

At the Stock Exchange there was renewed activity on the Railway list, and on Western Telegraph. The *Bull* interest moved with some confidence, after the early morning prices, and with some exceptions like Wabash and North-west Common, prices were better than at the close on Friday. The party in Lake Shore evidently felt stronger, and there was a larger demand for New-York Central. Wabash sold below 57 ⅌ cent., and North-west at 72½@72 ⅌ cent. The weakness in Hannibal and St. Joseph continued, sales at 79½ ⅌ cent.

The Boards adjourned early, as usual on Saturdays in the Summer season. Later in the day the following quotations were made in front of the Exchange on Broad-street, as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 24.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	110½	110½
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅞	112⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	115	115½
American Gold	112½	112½
Bills on London, 60 days	110⅞	110⅞
N. Y. C. and Hudson	96⅝	96⅞
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	91⅞	91⅞
Reading Railroad	116⅛	116½
Chicago and Rock Island	112	111½
North-west Common	73⅞	72⅞
North-west Preferred	88½	87
Pacific Mail	41½	41⅞
St. Paul Preferred	79	78
St. Paul Common	60	59¾
Lake Shore	111½	112
Ohio and Mississippi	43⅞	45⅛
Toledo and Wabash	59	57½
Western Telegraph	58½	58⅛
Erie	27⅞	27⅛
Union Pacific	30½	30⅛
Central Pacific Bonds	102½	102⅛
Union Pacific Bonds	91½	91⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 24.

Gold receipts	$539,829 55
Gold payments	872,537 85
Gold balance	56,720,740 64
Currency receipts	790,425 48
Currency payments	815,451 04
Currency balance	3,803,180 35
Customs	271,000 00
Cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington	800,000

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81....114⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81....117⅛
5-20 coup., '62....112⅛
5-20 coup., '64....112⅛
5-20 coup., '65....112⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65....115

5-20 coup., '67....115⅛
5-20 coup., '68....115⅛
10-40 reg....110⅛
10-40 coup....110⅛
6s, currency....115

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old.... 72⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bds.... 72⅛
Va. 6s, new bds.... 72
Va. 6s, reg., old.... 54⅛
N. C. 6s, old.... 47
N. C. Fdg. Act, '68.... 31⅛
N. C. new bds.... 27⅛
N. C. Special Tax.... 20⅛
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.... 61⅞
Mo. 6s.... 96⅛
La. 6s, Levee bds.... 70
La. 7s, Penitentiary.... 70
Cal. 7s....113
Conn. 6s....103⅛
Ala. 5s.... 70
Ala. 8s, R. R. bds.... 92⅛
Ark. 6s, Funded.... 58
Ark. 7s, L.R.& F.S.iss. 50

Ark.7s, L.R.P.B&NO. 48
Ark.7s,M. O.& R. Riv. 47
Ohio 6s, '81....102
Ohio 6s, '86....102
Michigan 6s, '73....102
Michigan 6s, '78....102
Michigan 6s, '83....102
N. Y. Reg. Bty. L'n....107
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.106
N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.106
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.101
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.101
N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 91⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.. 89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n. 89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....101⅛
N. Y.Cen. 7s, Con., '76.101⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76....101⅛
Erie 1st Ext....100⅛
Erie 1st Ind.... 92⅛
Erie 2d, 7s, '79.... 98
Erie 3d, 7s, '83.... 93⅛
Erie 4th, 7s, '89.... 88⅛
Erie 5th, 7s, '88.... 87
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 90
Long Dock Bds.... 90
Hud. R. 7s 2d S. F., '85.102
Harlem 1st, 7s....101
Har.Con.M.& S.F.6s.... 92
Alb'y & Susq. 3d bds... 94
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82..118⅛
Chi., B.& Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st.114
Mich S. 7 ⅌ c. 2d.... 97
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F.7⅌c.100⅛
Pac.R.7s,guar. by Mo.100⅛
Central Pacific Bds....102⅛
Union Pac. 1st Bds.... 91⅛
Union Pac. In. 10s.... 82
Alton & T. H. 1st....101⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.. 86
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.... 77
Chi. & N. W. S. F.... 90
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.. 94
C. & N. W. Con. Bds.... 93
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n Bs. 88
Chi. & N. W. 1st.... 98
Han. & St. Jo. Conv....103⅛
Lack. & West. Bds....102⅛
Del., L. & West. 1st....100
Del., L. & West. 2d.... 96⅛
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.. 101⅛
Tol.&W.1st,St.L. Div. 89

Tol. & Wab. 2d.... 89⅛
Tol. & Wab.Equip.Bs. 80
Tol.& Wab.Con.Conv. 88⅛
Han. & Naples 1st.... 88
Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 93
Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 85
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.. 85
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.... 85⅛
Galena & Chic. 2d.... 96
Morris & Essex 1st....102
Morris & Essex 2d.... 98⅛
Clev. & Tol. S. F....103
N. J. Cen. New Bds....105
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.105
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d..101
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d.. 97
Clev. & Pitts. C. F. S. 92
Clev. & Pitts. 2d....100
Clev. & Pitts. 3d.... 95
Clev. & Pitts. 4th.... 88
Chic. & Alton S. F....100
Chic. & Alton 1st....103
Chic. & Alton Inc....100
Ohio & Miss. 1st....102⅛
Ohio & Miss. Cons'd.. 96
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st... 96
Peninsula R. R. Bds... 91
Mil. & St. Paul 1st, 8s.107⅛
Mil. & St. Paul 1st.... 96
Mil. & St.P.I. & M. D. 92⅛
Mil. & St. P. 2d.... 88⅛
Mar. & Cin. 1st.... 96
Chic. & Mil. 1st.... 96
Joliet & Chic. 1st....108⅛
Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st.. 87
Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.. 88⅛
Tol., Peo. & W. 2d.... 76
N. Y. & N. H. 6s....100
Bos., H. & Erie guar. 22
Ced. Falls&Minn. 1st. 88

And the following for the Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York....140
Manhattan....153
Merchants'....124
Mechanics'....140
America....150
City....225
Phenix....111
North River.... 93
Tradesmen's....156
Mechanics' & Trad's'.130
Gallatin National....120
Merchants'Exch'ge..x 99⅛
State of New-York...112
Commerce....121
Ocean.... 95⅛
Mercantile....123
American Exchange.115
Pacific....190
Chatham....180
Bank of North Amer.107
Irving....126
Metropolitan....139
Peoples'....145
East River....116⅛
Market....127
Nassau....106⅛
Corn Exchange....129
St. Nicholas....123

Marine....160
Commonwealth.... 97½
Park....160
Manufact's & Merch.104
Central National....108
Ninth National....x.112
Tenth National....132
Gold Exchange.... 80
Bank's & Brok's Ass. 95
Del. & Hudson Canal.120
Pennsylvania Coal...220
Maryland Coal Co.... 31
American Coal.... 40
Spring Mount'n Coal. 68
Canton Co., Baltimore 80
Consol. Coal of Md... 41
Western Union Tel... 57⅛
Quicksilver Min. Co.. 11⅛
Quicksilver Min. Pf.. 19⅛
Mariposa Min. Co.... 4⅛
Mariposa Min. Pf.... 7⅛
Mariposa Trust. Cfs. 20
Adams Express.... 80
Wells-Fargo Express. 47
Wells-Fargo Ex.Scrip 2
Am. Mer. Union Ex. 53
United States Ex.... 54⅛
Pac. Mail S. S. Co.... 40⅞

Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co., Bankers, No. 30 Broad-street, will pay in Gold, July 1, the Interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Road.

The Broadway Bank has declared the usual Half-yearly Dividend of *Twelve ⅌ cent.*, payable July 1.

The Central National Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Four ⅌ cent.*, payable, free of tax, July 1.

The Merchants' Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Four ⅌ Cent.*, payable, free of tax, July 1.

The Great Western Marine Office has declared a Half-yearly Cash Dividend of *Six ⅌ cent.*, payable in Gold, free of tax, July 1.

The Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Four ⅌ cent.*, payable, free of tax, July 10.

The Shoe and Leather Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Six ⅌ cent.*, payable, free of tax, July 1.

The Shoe and Leather Bank will pay in Gold the July Coupons, (free of tax,) of the Atlantic and Pacific Road.

The Market National Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable, free of tax, July 1.

The National Citizens' Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable, free of tax, July 1.

The Mercantile Bank will, as usual, pay the State Interest of Michigan, due July 1.

The Atlantic Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Four ⅌ cent.*, payable, free of tax, July 1.

The Ninth National Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable, free of tax, July 1.

The Bull's Head Bank has declared a Quarterly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable, free of tax, July 1.

The Farmers' Trust has declared a Half-yearly dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable, free of tax, July 1.

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,210,951, and of General Merchandise, $6,341,277.

The *Commercial & Financial Chronicle*, with this week's issue, completes the twelfth semi-annual volume of that very valuable business record and review. The customary title-page and index to the volume accompany the present number.

The *Commercial* of this afternoon reports that:

"At the meeting of their creditors, Messrs. DATER & TIMPSON stated their liabilities at about $180,000, and their cash assets at about $55,000. They reported their claim on Mr. WOODWARD as about $140,000. Their proposal was to pay twenty-five per cent. in cash, and the remaining seventy-five per cent. in notes, running at interest up to eighteen months or two years. The statement of liabilities included amounts due depositors, who received the same offer as the creditors on contracts. A committee was appointed to examine the accounts of the firm, and report upon the advisability of accepting the offer."

The earnings of the Maine Central Railroad for the years ending Dec. 31, 1869 and 1870, as given by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1869.	1870.
From passengers	$298,815 25	$288,901 95
From freight	259,537 52	272,096 55
From mails, &c.	27,284 90	29,040 72
Total	$585,637 67	$590,039 22
Expenses, viz.:		
Repairing track	$142,741 91	$118,661 65
Repairing engines and cars	85,852 99	97,536 19
Train expenses	24,070 66	21,942 30
Station services	27,474 91	29,199 08
Salaries	11,552 00	7,699 88
Repairing buildings	12,612 07	10,623 77
Repairing fence	7,901 51	10,657 60
Oil and waste	4,284 81	3,926 51
Wood	44,327 88	44,316 38
Loss and damage	1,519 50	1,278 33
Taxes and insurance	20,818 65	13,584 36
General expenses, &c.	23,342 28	17,112 76
Change of gauge of cars and locomotives	......	28,719 76
Change of gauge of track	......	7,910 97
Total	$405,499 17	$414,169 54
Net earnings	$180,128 50	$175,869 68
Deduct rent of Dexter and Newport Railroad		18,000 00
Leaving a balance of		$157,869 78

The earnings show an increase over the previous year of $4,401 55. This sum embraces $32,761 66, earned on the Dexter and Newport Road, being a decrease from the year previous of $28,361 51. The earnings of the main line have been for the year $5,066 69 per mile of road, $3 22 per mile run by passenger and freight trains, and $2 57 per mile run by all trains. The whole number of passengers carried was 177,161; do. carried one mile, 6,581,513; the average distance traveled was 37.15 miles; and the average rate of fare received, 4.38 cents per mile. The whole number of tons of freight moved was 108,201; do moved one mile, 5,548,989; the average distance hauled was 51.28 miles; and the rate per ton charged, 4.91 cents per mile.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Capital stock	$3,400,500 00
Stock bonds, $500,000 loan	31,000 00
Stock bonds, $350,000 loan	2,900 00
Stock coupons	120 00
Interest scrip	297,700 00
Bonds of $1,100,000 loan, Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad	1,100,000 00
Bonds of $400,000 loan	163,900 00
Bonds of $1,100,000 loan 7s	451,200 00
Bonds of $500,000 loan, Maine Central Extension	112,000 00
First mortgage Bangor City bonds	577,000 00
Second mortgage, Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad Company	159,500 00
Bills payable and accounts	149,348 82
Total	$6,445,168 82
Construction	$4,121,694 10
Lease of Portland and Kennebec Railroad	1,716,600 00
Construction in part of the Maine Central Extension	98,740 93
Real Estate	23,722 05
Lands of Pier Company and city lot, at Bangor	51,606 78
Stock in Dexter and Newport Railroad Company	5,000 00
Stock in Somerset Railroad Company	51,357 26
Stock in Ticonic Water Power Company	5,000 00
European and North American Railway Company, George K. Jewett, guarantee.	20,000 00
Expense, being amount of wood and materials for repairs, on hand	88,733 71
Bills receivable and accounts	22,343 10
Profit and loss	37,393 70
Cash	202,477 19
Total	$6,445,168 82

The *Mark Lane Express*, of June 12, says:

"The week that has just passed, beyond an occasional outburst of hot sunshine, has been more like March than June, a strong north wind having mostly prevailed. For the last fortnight, therefore, there has been very little progress in vegetation, and had not the earth warmed the roots more than the air has the foliage, the stoppage would have been entire and the mischief serious. Despairing of warm rains many have begun to cut their grass, and this, though better than the wretched yield of last year, does not promise much of a crop; but as old hay is getting exhausted it may be the wisest plan to be ready with the new. Where the wheat has stood the late severe changes, this weather is not bad for it, though any delay of the gathering in our present light stocks may place us in a corner. The garden peas and some beans are in bloom, but there seems little chance for them with such frequent night frosts, while the wheat is all the safer for not being forward. Foreign advices respecting the growing crops are too much like our own to be a set off against poor prospects. There has been an early drouth in Spain, Algeria and some parts of France; and advices from Hungary are very unfavorable to the maize, which occupies nearly one-fourth of the cultivated ground; while the slow progress in Germany, and cold weather, are a continued theme, and keep up prices everywhere. New-York, which lately gave way and began to influence the London market during the fine weather, notes some improvement in Breadstuffs, and our country markets again evince a hardening tendency, with several 1s. per quarter dearer. With the general averages 60s., and the London only 61s., there is not much prospect that the Metropolis will be favored with many samples, as the expenses of transit are considerably more than this difference. With anarchy put down at Paris and communications partly restored, we find prices high and French produce scarce, as there is a reasonable prospect that orders will soon cross the Channel; and should the French loan of 100,000,000 take, and the Government become buyers, the long-expected spurt may reach the coast as well as the London market. The arrivals off the coast since the 2d of June were 6 cargoes, of which 3 cargoes were Wheat, 2 Maize and 1 Barley. Business was reported as follows; Wheat, 8 cargoes in all, viz.: Ghirka, 48s. 9d.; soft Theodosia, 54s.; soft Varna, 44s. 3d.; Spring, 56s.@57s. 1½d. Maize, 6 cargoes, at 32s. 3d.@35s. 3d. Rye, 2 cargoes, at 35s. 3d.@35s. 6d. Barley, 1 cargo, at 26s. 6d. Oats, 2 cargoes, at 21s.@24s. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 58,808 quarters at 60s., against 57,545 quarters at 45s. 3d. in 1870. The London averages were 61s. on 2,152 quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending 3d of June were 760,710 cwts. Wheat, and 83,592 cwts. Flour.

The Cotton Trade.

From the Financial Chronicle.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of Cotton for the week ending this evening, June 23. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 22,664 bales against 24,046 bales last week, 28,136 bales the previous week, and 36,402 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1870, 3,869,044 bales against 2,813,323 bales for the same period of 1869-70, showing an increase since Sept. 1 this year of 1,055,721 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1870, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Received this week at—	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
New-Orleans	7,861	3,772
Mobile	826	1,028
Charleston	2,072	1,120
Savannah	1,987	3,207
Texas	4,934	831
Tennessee, &c.	3,426	1,609
Florida	36	8
North Carolina	597	277
Virginia	1,925	995
Total receipts	23,664	12,817
Increase this year	11,817	....

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 38,944 bales, of which 30,546 were to Great Britain, 8,109 to France and 289 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening are now 204,593 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

Week ending June 23.	Exported to Great Britain.	Total this week.	Same week 1870.	—Stock.— 1871.	1870.
New-Orleans	12,087	18,699	5,718	41,045	82,207
Mobile	3,036	3,036	1,039	11,863	25,081
Charleston	1,697	1,697	1,406	4,956	5,670
Savannah	2,100	2,100	3,648	9,111	16,389
Texas	10,518	12,133	449	58,618	18,080
New-York	1,089	1,260	7,038	66,000	45,000
Other ports	19	19	....	13,000	14,500
Total	30,546	38,914	19,898	204,593	206,827
Total since Sept. 1	2,281,135	3,046,915	2,042,183	....	....

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 19,046 bales, while the stocks to-night are 2,234 bales *less* than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of Cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to June 16, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph:

Ports.	Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870. Bales.	1869. Bales.	Exported since Sept. 1 to Great Britain. Bales.	Total. Bales.	Stock Bales.
N. Orleans	1,375,414	1,111,615	774,957	1,234,457	58,539
Mobile	393,308	299,134	242,189	282,605	15,241
Charleston	337,130	232,380	132,367	172,875	7,011
Savannah	714,699	463,606	349,970	460,805	10,176
Texas	287,121	232,355	140,719	169,393	64,202
New-York	240,761	126,334	579,270	640,529	57,600
Florida	12,515	21,252			
N. Carolina	89,173	56,638	70	70	1,324
Virginia	330,268	196,236	5,310	5,310	3,308
Other ports	64,991	61,025	24,737	41,927	9,000
Total this year	3,845,380	....	2,250,589	3,007,971	226,401
Total last year	....	2,800,475	1,360,179	2,022,285	228,289

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 90 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

☞ NOTICE.—The interest due July 1, 1871, on the bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, indorsed by the State of Georgia, will be paid by the State on and after that date on the surrender of the coupons at the banking-house of Henry Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK,
Governor of Georgia.

☞ NOTICE.—The quarterly and semi-annual interest due July 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of Georgia, will be paid on and after that date, on the surrender of the Coupons at the Fourth National Bank. RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor of Georgia.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The First Division will celebrate the ninety-fifth anniversary of our national independence on the 4th day of July next by parading and passing in review before his Honor the Mayor. The troops will be formed in close column of companies, right in front, head of each column resting on Bowery, as follows: Separate troop cavalry, on Fifth-street, east of Bowery; First Brigade, on Fourth-street, east of Bowery; Batteries C and G, on Fourth-street, west of Bowery; Second Brigade, on Third-street; Batteries B and K, on Great Jones-street; Third Brigade, on Second-street. The cavalry will be formed and paraded in the rear of the infantry of each brigade. The column will march at 7 o'clock A. M., the separate troop of cavalry leading, the other organizations following, at proper intervals, in the order named. The line of march will be down Bowery to Canal-street, through Canal-street to Broadway, up Broadway to Waverley-place, through Waverley-place to Fifth-avenue, up Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, through Fourteenth-street to Sixth-avenue, up Sixth-avenue to Thirty-fourth-street, through Thirty-fourth-street to Fifth-avenue, and down Fifth-avenue to Worth Monument, where the column will pass in review before his Honor the Mayor of the City, who will be accompanied by the members of the Common Council and heads of departments. The troops will be dismissed immediately thereafter. These streets and avenues, from curb to curb, are designated as the division parade-ground for the day. The commandant of Battery C will fire a national salute on the Battery at meridian. The following instructions are published for the guidance of the troops upon the parade: In passing in review, regimental commanders will cause at least three additional drummers or trumpeters to wheel out of the column with their bands, to beat the ruffles or sound the trumpet flourishes for a Major-General when the colors are drooped. The regimental bands, with the exception of that at the head of the division column, will not commence to play until within fifty paces of the reviewing officer. Attention is called to paragraph 9, form 2, article 3, appendix 2, Upton's Tactics, as follows: "As the troops are passing the reviewing officer, the music of each brigade will cease to play as soon as it has given the ruffles for the colors of the rear battalion; then the music of the succeeding brigade will commence to play and conform to the above."

In a recent speech at Auburn, N. Y., made in response to a serenade tendered him by the local military, Gov. Hoffman alluded to the criticism that has been passed on his opposition to a certain bill, appropriating $350,000 for an improved breech-loader for the State forces, and he stated that the parties at first applied for but $250,000, and the bill bound the State absolutely to accept a certain arm without any provisions for testing its merits. Under these circumstances he felt he had but one course to pursue, and so declared plainly that if the bill was not stopped in the Legislature, he would stop it by his veto. This is exactly what the TIMES stated a few days ago, though we did not expect the Governor to confess as much.

On Tuesday last the members of the Washington Continental Guard held their twentieth annual picnic and Summer night's festival, at Sulzer's East River Park. The occasion was a very pleasant one, as Capt. John P. Lansing was, as usual, everywhere.

We have frequently spoken of the fact that the "Surgeon" of the Ninth Regiment is no physician at all, except that he "doctors" the honorary members of the organization. A private in the regiment sends us the following note, which shows the exact status of this "Surgeon:"

"Doctor (?) C. W. Pollard, Surgeon (?) of the Ninth Regiment is now holding his position contrary to all regulations and customs, he not being an educated physician; the Surgeon-General of the State has refused to commission him or either recommend his being commissioned, and he holds the position, therefore, contrary to law, and rides at the head of this fine regiment, his incompetency being a disgrace to him and his uniform. His assistant is a fine physician, and should be appointed the Surgeon of the Ninth."

The annual picnic and Summer night's festival of Post Sumner No. 24, G. A. R., for the benefit of the charity fund, will be held on Monday evening, the 3d prox. The arrangements for the affair are nearly completed, and the Committee intend that their guests shall have a pleasant time.

A Boston paper states that Col. Fisk, on Sunday last, made himself a custodian of the morals of one section of the South End, by ordering the bar of the St. James Hotel to be closed. He placed a guard at every door, and the bar remained closed till after the departure of his command. Probably a very necessary precaution.

The Twelfth Infantry will assemble to-morrow evening, at the State Arsenal, for dress parade. The evening will conclude with a brief promenade concert for the amusement of the friends of the regiment. Like the *Ghost* in "Hamlet," we could a tale unfold, if permitted, though it would not horrify any one. Suffice it to say that somebody will be very much surprised to-morrow evening, and he deserves to be. A secret, a dress parade and a promenade concert ought to fill the armory.

The encampment at Chautauqua Lake is now occupying to a great extent the minds of the members of the Seventy-fourth, of Buffalo. Two meetings of the battalion officers have been held, and much enthusiasm manifested. A large number of names have been handed in of those who expect to attend the encampment, and the affair promises to be not only pleasant and interesting, but profitable.

There are 2,637 volunteers at the Goderich camp in Canada, and 4,673 at the Niagara camp.

In Philadelphia, on the 4th of July, immediately after the division parade, a drill for the State champion colors, offered by Company H, of the Eighth Regiment, Gray Guards, Capt. Robinson, will take place on Penn-square.

Wm. H. Jessup, Esq., has been appointed Major-General of the Tenth Division Pennsylvania National Guard, and the Senate promptly confirmed him.

We have already stated that the surviving members of the Forty-fourth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, (Ellsworth's Avengers,) purpose holding a reunion at Albany on the 8th of August next. The Committee having the matter in charge have issued a circular inviting suggestions, &c.; also requesting their comrades to forward the names and Post-office address of any members known to them to the Secretary, Edward Low, Post-office Box No. 1, Albany, N. Y. Should this meet the eye of any member not officially notified of the contemplated meeting he will, upon communicating the fact to the Secretary, receive such notification.

Edward E. Greenleaf, of Winooski, private in Company E, First Regiment, Vermont Volunteer Militia, has been promoted to the position of First Lieutenant and Adjutant, vice George E. Davis, removed from the State. Adjutant Greenleaf served through the war with credit, and returned home as First Lieutenant, commanding the First Vermont Light Battery.

The spacious and elegant room at the south-west corner of Eleventh and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, has been rented by the Ninth Regiment as a head-quarters, and for the storage of arms. It will elegantly fitted up for that purpose.

The drill for the Massachusetts State championship will occur next Wednesday. The companies are hard at work, and the Montgomerys are now improving rapidly. The indications are that the drill will be a very sharp one. The Boston City Guard recently selected Major Douglas Fraser, of the First Battalion, as their judge, and the Montgomerys Col. B. F. Finan, of the Ninth Regiment. The referee will be chosen to-morrow. The First Battalion will escort the City Guard to and from the Common, and the Montgomerys have been tendered an escort by several companies of the Ninth.

Capt. Clanranald, of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, has resigned.

The Forty-seventh (Brooklyn) Regiment will visit Poughkeepsie on the 18th of July, and will be received on its return by the Twelfth Regiment of this City.

A few days ago a delinquent private of Company I, Twenty-second Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., was fined $25 by a Court-martial. Louis Leubuscher, Deputy Sheriff and Marshal, called upon the delinquent and was about to convey him to Ludlow-street Jail, when he was set upon by prisoner's father and brother, one of them having a knife. In the mêlée the delinquent escaped. All three were held to answer in $300 bail each.

MR. BERGH'S MISSION.

Work of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals During the Past Year.

The fifth annual report of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has just reached us. It details the work of the Society between the 1st of May, 1870, and the 30th of April, 1871, and gives ample evidence of the energy brought to bear by the humane BERGH and his officers in the good work. At the last annual meeting of the Society Mr. BERGH, in his opening address, remarked that it had been his practice heretofore at the annual meeting to review the proceedings of the past year in more of a sentimental than practical manner; for the subject of cruelty to the inferior animals seemed to require elevating to the realms of refined thought and feeling, in order to procure for it a hearing. Numerous had been the instances in his own observation, of persons, otherwise tender and considerate, who had been almost entirely unconcerned about the ill usage of those creatures which simply minister to their necessities, but do not enter into their intimate social and domestic relations. With such, and they once constituted by far the larger portion of the public, it was necessary to overcome this habitual thoughtlessness through the instrumentality of those forces which lie concealed in pathos and imagery. But now, happily, he might venture to declare that this phase of the question is very nearly overcome—for, thanks to ours, and to kindred societies in our land, this criminal thoughtlessness is no longer suffered to exist; and it may also be asserted, that were it not for those persons who are deliberately and maliciously cruel, these societies would no longer have a mission to perform. That man is indeed deaf and blind who has neither heard of nor beheld the zealous and humane operations of this parent institution, called into being just five years ago by the sense of justice and compassion of the members. To the former, then, the simple logic of facts would suffice; while on the latter the rarest eloquence would be wasted.

Referring to the BONARD will case he said:

"It is probably known to all of you that a generous and sympathetic gentleman named LOUIS BONARD died in February last, leaving his entire fortune to this society. The admission of this will to probate is contested by certain parties, but with what success yet remains to be seen. That so considerable an estate should be applied to the protection of Heaven's inferior creatures seems to have inspired them with hopes that this bequest, as rare as it is humane, might be diverted from the destination designed by its testator."

The report states that during the year the President, Mr. BERGH, had delivered lectures on the subject of Cruelty to Animals, at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Brooklyn, at the American Institute Farmers' Club, the Union League Club and in New-Jersey. Many other invitations had been received, but were declined owing to the pressure of the business of the Society in this City. During the year the Society obtained 312 convictions, 31 cases in which reprimands were received and 27 cases were dismissed. During the same period upward of 500 lame or otherwise disabled horses or mules were turned out of harness and sent home—a great number of these from the stages. The ambulance of the Society had also removed 120 injured horses from the streets to their stables. The record of convictions obtained by the Society since its first formation in 1866 show the following: 1866-7, convictions 101; 1867-8, 222; 1868-9, 264; 1869-70, 269; 1870-1, 312—total, 1,168. Over 3,000 horses, poor, worn out, lame or otherwise in an unfit state for work, had, since 1866, been turned out of harness. Owing to the vigorous attack and routing of the KIT BURNS' gang of dog and cock fighters, this City is free from such debasing and brutal exhibitions.

The report gives in detail the work of the Society in connection with pigeon matches, street railroads, stages, inspection of stables, swill milk and cow sheds, drinking fountains for man and beast, horse clipping, glanders and farcied horses, the kit bur or needle pad, loss of animal life at fires. The thanks of the Society are given to the Press, the Judiciary and the Metropolitan Police force for the continued support and encouragement of the former. The ability, justice and humanity, which have characterized the decisions of the Magistrates before whom the complainants of the Society have been preferred—and to the Commissioners, Superintendent, Captains, and the force generally, for aid and support rendered on all occasions.

The Executive Committee in their report refer to the valuable services of Dr. LIANTARD of the New-York Veterinary College. In room of the late lamented Superintendent JOURDAN, who was a member of their body, they have elected the present Chief KELSO. The financial statement shows the total receipts of the Society during the year to have been $14,095 68-100. Of this sum $9,050 was received from the following gentlemen, in aid of the building fund: W. H. Aspinwall, $1,000; Stewart Brown, $500; James Lenox, $1,000; Moses Taylor, $1,000; A. T. Stewart, $1,000; Winslow, Lanier & Co., $1,000; Phelps, Dodge & Co., $1,000; M. O. Roberts, $1,000; James Brown, $1,000; John De Wolfe, $1,000; R. J. Dillon, $50. The expenditure of the Society during the year was $5,796 63. The Society has a funded capital of $11,000. In March last the Legislature passed a bill amending the charter of the Society.

The report refers to the fearful waste of animal life, and publishes the following figures furnished by the Rendering Company of New-York:

"This Company, which is under contract with the City authorities to remove from the City all dead horses and other animals, as well as meat condemned by the Board of Health, reports that since the 1st of May, 1870, the Company had received:

Dead horses	2,810	Dead cows	121
Live horses	624	Dead hogs	3,400
Farcied horses	878	Dead cats	2,130
Glandered horses	647	Dead goats	272

Twenty-five per cent. of the horses received for the last three months by the Company had their hoofs off, or were badly affected, caused by salt used during the past Winter, or from having picked up a nail. Of this vast number the officers of the Society have humanely destroyed 1,000 horses and other animals. The reflection naturally follows this pitiful exhibit, whether this tremendous waste of life might not have been averted by a more just and compassionate consideration of the rights of these dependent creatures. The Society has several branches in this State, and twenty-one agents engaged out of the City. The following States have followed the example of New-York, and have all adopted the shield of the American Society: Pennsylvania, two societies; Massachusetts, California, two; Maine, New-Jersey, two; Canada, two; Maryland, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, District of Columbia, Missouri, Rhode Island, Virginia, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee,

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

The Programme of Exercises in Trinity, Union and Virginia Colleges.

The Commencement exercises of Union College, at Schenectady, will possess unusual interest, as will be seen from the programme and a recent amendment to the charter, by which, on Tuesday next, the Alumni entitled to a master's degree are authorized to elect four additional members of the Board of Trustees from graduates of ten years' standing. Although of the fifteen members of the present Board ten are Alumni, and of the six members, *ex officio* two—Gov. HOFFMAN and Lieut.-Gov. BEACH—are also Alumni, still the graduates have desired and obtained a more direct participation in and responsibility for the management of the College. A successor to Dr. AIKEN, who has resigned the Presidency, will probably be elected by the trustees and announced at Commencement. The Classes of 1811, 1821, 1831, 1841, 1851 and 1861 will be assembled, and the Class of 1846, of which Gov. Hoffman, Howard Potter, Andrew J. Perry and William A. Whitbeck, of New-York, Henry R. Pierson, of Albany, and William H. King, of Chicago, are members, will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation by a meeting and dinner. The following is the programme for the four days' exercises, beginning today:

Sunday—4 P. M., Baccalaureate Sermon by President AIKEN; 7½ P. M., Address before the Theological Society by Rev. GEORGE M. WEBBER, D. D.

Monday—2 P. M., Class Day exercises; 7½ P. M., prize speaking between the Junior and Sophomore Classes.

Tuesday—8½ A. M., meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society; 10 A. M., business meeting of the Alumni; 2 P. M., annual reunion of the Alumni Association in the College chapel; 4 P. M., annual oration before the New-York Alpha of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, by G. M. SPEIR, Esq., of New-York; 8 P. M., concert at Union Hall, under the auspices of the Senior Class.

Wednesday—10 A. M., Commencement exercises; in the evening the Commencement soiree of the Senior Class.

Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD, LL.D., who was elected orator for the meeting of the house of convocation at the Trinity College Commencement next month, has been obliged to decline the appointment on account of sickness in his family. The oration will, however, be delivered by the substitute, Rev. ROBERT B. FAIRBAIRN, Warden of St. Stephen's College. The poet for the occasion is Rev. C. H. W. STOCKING. The meetings of convocation are held on Wednesday in Commencement week, July 12. Judge SHIPMAN, of the United States Court, concluded his lectures to the Senior Class at the College last week. The Judge's accurate and familiar exposition of the Constitution was much enjoyed by the students, and by the few others who had the privilege of listening to it. These lectures, with perhaps others on kindred subjects from the same learned gentleman, will hereafter form a part of the College course.

The following is the programme of University of Virginia for Commencement week, Monday evening, June 26, 8½ o'clock: Final celebration of the Washington Society. Addresses delivered by E. H. FARRAR, Louisiana, the recipient of the medal, and G. E. PENN, Virginia, the final orator.

Tuesday evening, June 27, at 8½ o'clock: Final celebration of the Jefferson Society:

Addresses delivered by H. H. MORTON, Virginia, the recipient of the medal, and G. N. NELSON, the final orator.

Wednesday, June 28, 8½ o'clock P. M.—Joint celebration of the Jefferson and Washington Societies. Address delivered by Hon. A. BAKER, Alabama.

Thursday, June 20—Public Day.—Closing exercises of the session, and addresses before the Society of Alumni, awarding of diplomas and the Magazine medal.

THE RUSSIAN CORVETTE.

Her Departure From New-York This Week—Probability of the Vsadnix's Officers' Return With the Imperial Fleet—Honors to an Imperial Infant.

The Russian Imperial steam-corvette *Vsadnix*, after a stay in the harbor of New-York for over three weeks, proposes sailing, toward the latter part of this week, for Plymouth, Copenhagen, Kiel and Cronstadt. The coal-bunkers of the *Vsadnix* have only a capacity for five days supply, which necessitates her stopping at the ports above-mentioned. Capt. MIKHAYLOFF and his officers appear to be quite enthusiastic in their admiration of the Metropolis. During their stay the Russian naval officers have frequently been the guests of the United States Army and Navy officers on this station, and have formed many pleasant acquaintances. Every officer aboard of the *Vsadnix*, from the courteous Commander down, speaks English fluently and with scarcely a perceptible accent, consequently their intercourse with the many friends they have made in this City and Brooklyn, has been attended with no embarrassment whatever. When the *Vsadnix* arrived in the harbor on the 9th of June, from the Cape of Good Hope and the Island of St. Helena, two of her artillery officers, Lieuts. DESSAITOFF and KOLTCHAK, were suffering with an acute attack of diphtheria. These gentlemen were sent to the Long Island City Hospital by Capt. MIKHAYLOFF for medical treatment. After remaining there a few days the fact became known to Admiral GODON, who immediately sent conveyances from the United States Navy-yard to have the invalid officers removed to the officers' quarters in the United States Naval Hospital, where they are said to have received every attention, not only from the United States medical officers, but from the fair hands of the ladies of the post. Though greatly improved in health, Lieuts. DESSAITOFF and KOLTCHAK are still confined to their rooms, and it is thought that it will be some weeks yet before they will be sufficiently strong to withstand the fatigues of a sea-voyage. The disease, though not in its most aggravated form, is still very obstinate, and requires the utmost care and skill to conquer. When thoroughly recovered, they will go on by steamer to Russia, via England. As before published in the TIMES, the *Vsadnix* came to this port under orders from the Russian Minister of Marine to await here the arrival of the Imperial squadron, with the Grand Duke ALEXIS; but these orders were subsequently countermanded in consequence of the postponement of the visit of Prince ALEXIS until September. It is not, however, at all improbable that upon the arrival of the *Vsadnix* at Kiel, many of her officers, including Capt. MIKHAYLOFF, will be detailed to the vessels of the Grand Duke's fleet, now fitting out at Cronstadt, a service which, it is almost needless to say, all aboard of the *Vsadnix* anxiously covet. In obedience to a command from the Imperial Government at St. Petersburg, solemn services will be held on the *Vsadnix* today, at 10½ A. M., in honor of the birth of the Grand Duke GEORGE ALEXANDROWITSCH, the infant son of the heir apparent to the Imperial Crown of Russia, and the Grand Duchess MARIA FEODEROVNA, better known as the beautiful Pincess DOGMAR, of Denmark. The ceremonies which will be celebrated by the chaplain to the Russian Embassy, Rev. NICOLAS BJERRING, will consist of the liturgy of thanksgiving and the *Te Deum Laudamus*. A miniature altar has been improvised for occasion, which will be placed on the gun-deck amid drapings of bright-colored flags and festoons of flowers and evergreens. The attendance on the *Vsadnix* during the service, on account of her comparatively small size, will be restricted to the invited guests, comprising the officers of the United States Army and Navy, officers from the foreign men-of-war in the harbor, the members of the Diplomatic and Consular corps at present in the City, and prominent civic officers. If the weather should prove inauspicious, the honors, to the Imperial infant will be postponed until Tuesday.

The Forty-Third-Street Homicide.

A post-mortem examination was made yesterday by Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, on the body of the unknown man who was killed Thursday night, in Forty-third-street, near Tenth-avenue, by a blow from the fist of MICHAEL KENNEY. The examination showed that death had been caused by concussion of the brain. The remains of the deceased not having yet been identified, the inquest was further postponed.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

300 CHOICE LOTS
ON THE HEIGHTS OF CORONA,
OVERLOOKING THE LOVELY
HACKENSACK VALLEY.
ELEVEN MILES FROM NEW-YORK
BY THE HACKENSACK RAILROAD,
TWO MILES FROM HACKENSACK.
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
Monday, June 26, 1871.
COLLATION AND BAND OF MUSIC.
FOR MAPS AND FREE RAILROAD TICKETS APPLY TO
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers,
NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF AN ATTRACTIVE DWELLING, WITH ONE ACRE OF LAND,
AND
100 CHOICE VILLAGE LOTS,
AT
PASSAIC, N. J.,
Being the estate of THEO. B. MARSH, deceased, late Treasurer of the United States Express Company.
WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 12½ P. M.,
On the premises.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BUYING THE MOST DESIRABLE LOTS EVER OFFERED AT AUCTION, IN THE FAVORITE VILLAGE OF PASSAIC, N. J., ONLY FORTY-THREE MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK BY THE ERIE RAILWAY.
THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN A VERY ATTRACTIVE PORTION OF THE VILLAGE, AND THREE MINUTES' WALK FROM THE STATION.
HANDSOME IMPROVEMENTS ON EVERY SIDE.
SPLENDID MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
Liberal collation before the sale.
For maps and free tickets, apply to GEORGE B. SANFORD, Esq., Cashier United States Express Company, No. 82 Broadway; Dr. R. A. TERHUNE, Passaic, N. J., Executors, and to
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate,
NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1871, AT 12:30 P. M., on the Premises,
ABSOLUTE SALE AT AUCTION
OF
200 Choice Building Lots,
AT
CORONA, N. J.,
SEVEN MILES FROM NEW-YORK BY THE HACKENSACK RAILROAD, (ERIE.)
And but two miles from the Village of Hackensack.
These lots are beautifully located on high ground, from which magnificent views are obtained, overlooking the entire Hackensack Valley.
There will also be offered an attractive dwelling, containing twelve rooms, grounds comprising one acre,
ONLY SEVEN MINUTES' WALK FROM RAILROAD STATION.
Special train will leave foot of Chambers-st. at 11½ A. M.
Luncheon on the arrival of the train.
A band of music will be in attendance.
For maps and railroad tickets apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.
IF RAINY TODAY, SALE TO-MORROW.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF THIRTY-SIX CHOICE LOTS, AT WEST HOBOKEN,
near the silk factory, on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1871,
at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises.
These lots are situate on Montgomery, Hoboken and De Mott streets, near the Paterson and New-York Plank Road. Lunch before the sale. Take West Hoboken and Palisade-avenue cars from Hoboken ferry to Paterson-avenue. Terms easy. Maps, &c., at office, No. 25 Nassau-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—FOR OFFICES OR LIGHT BUSINESS, first floor over store in corner building, No. 566 Broadway, corner Prince-st., same side and opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Inquire in store, of J. W. McKINLY, merchant tailor and clothier.

ELEGANT STONE FRONT HOUSE, with library building on rear of lot, near Canal-st., to rent; would make a good show-room for business, or for offices, or furnished rooms.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

WOOSTER-ST.—TO LET, THE ENTIRE building, No. 33 Wooster-st.; capital location for hat, feather or flower trade; very low rent.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

AN ELIGIBLE STORE, FIRST FLOOR, No. 137 8th-st., near Broadway, to let; has large show-window; suitable for any business; rent moderate. Apply to CHENEY & DIXON, 195 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 1,278 BROADWAY, near 33d-st. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and waterfall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.; or, J. H. CORT, No. 117 Beekman-st., New-York City.

$1.000 DOWN!—REMAINDER BY installments or on mortgage. Splendid opportunity to acquire a nice country home within easy access of the City. Tasteful Summer or Winter residence; forty to fifty minutes to Liberty, Cortlandt or Desbrosses sts. by two favorite lines of travel; trains at frequent intervals from 6 A. M. till midnight; house has large rooms and halls, hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c.; half acre in garden, fruit and shade trees, stable, &c.; situated on high ground, in the pleasantest part of Elizabeth; first-class dwellings going up all round it; price, $12,000; title perfect. For photographs and particulars address HOUSE-OWNER, Post-office box No. 235, New-York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Several very fine plots of acres, located on Central-avenue, or the Southern Boulevard, for sale. Also, plots of lots, near the Iron Bridge, and Harlem River, at North New-York and Port Morris. Gentlemen's residences, containing from 10 to 100 acres, near the East River, well situated for a large increased value, for sale. Investors may rely upon correct information from this office, upon property in the lower end of the county. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE near Mount Vernon, Westchester County, and fifteen miles from this City, consisting of an elegant cottage, recently completed, with Mansard roof, &c., and two acres of ground; the surroundings are first-class, with boating and fishing in the neighborhood; the property will be sold reasonably; is easy of access, and appears a good opportunity for a party doing business in New-York and desirous of a country home. Further particulars of WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—$3,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage; house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot, and near Broad-st. For further particulars apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A 150-acre farm, with elegant residence and improvements, on north side Long Island. Apply to J. E. HULBERT, owner, No. 446 Broome-st., near Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED, first-class dress-making business, near Broadway; lease of premises at moderate rent; good-will, &c., worth $3,000; satisfactory reasons for selling.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN PRIVATE school in this City. Inquire at No. 1,271 Broadway, second floor, between 10 and 12 A. M.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.
UNRESERVED SALE
OF THE
PEOPLE'S COLLEGE LOTS
AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY, JUNE 29, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,
AT ALTURAS, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.
78 ACRES OF THIS BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY,
ON THE ERIE RAILWAY,
one hour from New-York, has been
DONATED TO COLLEGE PURPOSES,
and a fine residence and eight acres to the order of
GOOD SAMARITANS,
AS A HOME AND SCHOOL
for orphan girls. Also, the net proceeds of the sale of
2,000 LOTS.
TERMS OF SALE—Twenty-five per cent. on easy payments, seventy-five per cent. to remain without interest until $50,000 is realized, and the buildings assured.
Purchasers really pay only enough to defray expenses of grading and laying out parks and grounds, and the balance to build colleges for themselves.
Refreshments furnished at the Pavilion at New-York prices, for the benefit of the GOOD SAMARITAN HOME.
Daily excursion trains, and a special free train on day of sale, per Hackensack Extension Railroad, foot of Chambers-st., at 8¼ A. M.
For maps and further information apply to
S. DINGEE & CO.,
No. 82 Cedar-st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York:
IMPORTANT EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF THE PROSPECT PARK PROPERTY,
COMPRISING 100 BUILDING LOTS,
AT PATERSON, N. J.,
Being the estate of C. C. Hopper, deceased,
TUESDAY, JUNE 27, AT 12½ P. M.,
ON THE PREMISES.
The situation of this property is most attractive, fronting on the new Haledon-av., (recently completed at a cost of $48,000,) on an elevation, commanding extensive views of the Passaic River and the surrounding country for twelve miles, and looking directly down on the City of Paterson; only seven minutes' walk from railroad station.
Special cars by the 11 A. M. train by the Erie Railway from foot of Chambers-st. Luncheon before the sale.
For free tickets and maps apply to GEORGE W. HOPPER, Esq., Paterson, N. J., and to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE, IN PARTITION, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF GEO. I. MURPHY, ESQ., REFEREE—ABSOLUTE AND WITHOUT LIMIT, UPON EASY TERMS.
On THURSDAY, June 29, at 12 o'clock, on the premises.
VILLA SITES, BUILDING PLOTS.
BOWNE ESTATE, FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.
143 ACRES, DIVIDED INTO 33 PLOTS
of one, two, three, four and five acres each, beautifully situated at the Broadway station of the Flushing and North Shore Railroad, thirty-five minutes from 34th-st., forty-five from James-slip; on high ground, with good natural drainage, just outside the village limits, and handsomely fronting on Broadway, Jamaica, Sanford and Queens avs., and the Bay Side Plank Road.
Good neighborhood, unequaled facilities, cheap commutation.
Sixty Per Cent. on Bond and Mortgage.
Train leaves Hunter's Point on day of sale, at 10½ A. M.; James-slip and 34th-st. half an hour earlier. Returning at 5½ P. M. Maps at Willetts & Co., No. 303 Pearl-st., and Carll's Real Estate office, Flushing.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A NEW AND WELL-ARRANGED four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling in 45th-st., near 5th-av., substantially built in perfect order: also a list of west-side houses and dwellings on 5th and Madison avs. for sale.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

BOULEVARD, 8TH-AV., AND OTHER west-side property in parcels to suit. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT MODERATE RENT, AN OLD-fashioned stone cottage, furnished, at Fishkill, on the Hudson; ten minutes' walk from depot; carriage-house, stable, fruit and vegetable garden attached; cook and chamber-maid will remain if required. Address ARTHUR DE WINT, on the premises.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—TO RENT—AN elegantly-furnished house, fourteen rooms; all modern improvements; good garden made, fine shade, within five minutes' walk of depot; will be rented very low. Apply to BLACKWELL & MARKS, Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st., or to ALDEN & HUGGINS, No. 217 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

CHEAP CORNER BRICK HOUSE AND STORE TO RENT—Excellent location, one block from Inman Steam-ship Dock.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

THREE PRETTY COTTAGES TO let at Rutherfurd Park, N. J., the most beautiful suburb of New-York. Apply to owner, THOMAS B. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$500,000
SOUTH CAROLINA
LAND AND IMMIGRATION
ASSOCIATION,
under the auspices of the "South Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical Society," will give a series of Concerts, at the Academy of Music, Charleston, S. C., commencing Oct. 1, 1871, for the purpose of raising a fund to enable emigrants to settle upon lands selected by the Association for homes of Northern and European farmers and others, in the State of South Carolina, and for their transportation thither and support for the first year.
REFERENCES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.
Gen. Wade Hampton, Hon. B. F. Perry, Gov. M. L. Bonham, Gen. Johnson Hagood, Hon. Armistead Burt, Hon. James Chestnut, Gen. John S. Preston, Hon. W. D. Simpson, Andrew Simonds, Esq., Hon. G. A. Trenholm, Gov. J. L. Manning, Hon. J. B. Campbell.
REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK CITY.
August Belmont & Co., Bankers; Hon. Charles O'Conor, Counselor at Law; Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Counselor at Law; T. A. Hoyt, Esq., President Gold Room; Anderson, Starr & Co., Merchants; Morton, Bliss & Co., Bankers; Hon. John E. Ward, Counselor at Law; Col. Richard Lathers; Hunt, Thompson & Co., Factors; Pettus & Co., Merchants; F. Zogbaum & Fairchild, Merchants.
$500,000 IN GIFTS.

1st Gift, Academy of Music, Charleston, S. C., cost to build $230,000, having an annual rental of about $20,000 from Opera-house, stores and halls; the building being about 230 feet by 60, and situated corner of King and Market sts., in the centre of the city, and well known to be the finest building and most valuable property in Charleston, valued at			$230,000
2d Gift—Cash			100,000
3d Gift—Cash			25,000
4th Gift—Cash			10,000
5th Gift—Cash			5,000
25 Gifts—Cash	each	$1,000	25,000
25 Gifts—Cash	each	500	12,500
350 Gifts—Cash	each	100	35,000
250 Gifts—Cash	each	50	12,500
500 Gifts—Cash	each	25	12,500
1,250 Gifts—Cash	each	10	12,500
2,404 Gifts, amount to			$500,000

Gen. M. C. BUTLER,
JOHN CHADWICK, Esq.,
Gen. M. W. GARY.
BUTLER, CHADWICK, GARY & CO.
COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERVISORS OF DRAWING.
Gen. A. R. Wright, of Georgia; Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, of Virginia; Col. B. H. Rutledge, of South Carolina; Hon. Roger A. Pryor, New-York.
JOHN C. JACOBSOHN, General Agent,
No. 704 Broadway, New-York.
To whom all communications for tickets or agencies in the Northern, Western and Eastern States should be addressed.
Orders strictly confidential.
TICKETS $5 EACH.

SCHULTZ & WARKER'S
VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.
The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, June 26,
A large stock of Ladies' Summer
LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
regular make, 12½c., 20c. and 30c. per pair, and upward.
Also a fine assortment of
ROYAL UNION AND SILK GLOVES.
DOESKIN GAUNTLETS,
in White, Buff and Drab, &c.
Vienna GLOVES, extra quality, MADE TO ORDER.
One button, $1 per pair.
Two buttons, $1 50 per pair.
FRENCH KID GLOVES.
One button, $1 50 and $1 75 per pair.
Two buttons, $2 and $2 25 per pair.
Also,
A large assortment of
ALEXANDRE'S
Celebrated
PARIS-MADE GLOVES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on Monday, June 26,
STILL GREATER BARGAINS IN
LOW-PRICED
Fancy Dress Goods,
To close Summer stock, viz.:
Several cases
JASPE GRENADINES, light ground, embroidered in colored bouquets,
12½c. per yard, former price 25c.
PLAIN AND FANCY POPLINS,
From 15c. to 25c. per yard,
ABOUT ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE.
Other lines of
HIGHER COST DRESS GOODS
At proportionately low prices.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are offering
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS,
DRESSES, &c.,
from $3 50 each upward.
Silk and Cloth CLOAKS, embroidered Cashmere JACKETS, SACQUES, POLONAISES, &c.
Handsome quality LADIES SKIRTS, 9 tucks, 75c. each and upward.
Embroidered Cambric Flounced do., $3 each upward.
WEDDING TROUSSEAUS, INFANTS' WARDROBES, CHILDREN'S Braided Linen and Pique DRESSES, $1 50 each and upward.
BEAUTIFULLY-TRIMMED Leghorn, Chip, and Straw HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are receiving
ELEGANT NOVELTIES
in Moquettes, Velvets, Brussels, &c.,
CARPETS,
and a very large supply of
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
new patterns.
SPLENDID QUALITY and NEW DESIGNS in
AXMINSTER CARPETS,
in one piece.
RUGS, MATS, &c.,
with every variety of articles pertaining to
HOUSE-FURNISHING.
PRICES unchanged, notwithstanding the very large advance in Europe.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are offering
A LARGE AND FULL STOCK OF
MEN'S READY-MADE SHIRTS,
in fine qualities, and MANUFACTURED ON THE PREMISES,
considerably below market value, viz.: $1 75, recently $2 25; $2 25, recently $2 75; $2 50, recently $3.
Also,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
every variety of
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
comprising all the LEADING NOVELTIES of the season,
at very ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
SPECIAL.
SHIRTS, COLLARS, AND CUFFS made to order.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
Will offer
On MONDAY, June 26,
The balance of their stock of
SUMMER SILKS,
At an immense reduction in prices.

[illegible] pieces of Lyons CHECKED SILKS, all colors, at $1 10, reduced from $1 50.

[illegible] pieces Lyons STRIPED SILKS, all colors, at $1 50, reduced from [illegible].

Plain Colored GROS GRAIN SILKS, in all the choice shades, superior quality, $2 25, former price $2 75.

Black TAFFETA SILKS, $1, former price $1 25.

SATIN STRIPED SILKS, all colors, $1 25, reduced from $2 50.

Rich Black GROS GRAIN SILKS, $1 25, worth $1 75.

Also,
A full assortment of Black GROS GRAIN SILKS, in all the reputed makes, at equally low prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
On MONDAY, June 26,
Will commence their great clearing-out sale of
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
At the following low prices.

[illegible] pieces of yard-wide fine FRENCH ORGANDIES, at 12½c., the greatest bargain ever offered.
For the convenience of customers these goods will be displayed on a separate counter.

Figured and Striped GRENADINE BAREGES, at 15c. per yard, reduced from 25c.

20 pieces of NORWICH POPLINS at 15c., reduced from [illegible].

[illegible] pieces of CHINA POPLINS at 20c., reduced from [illegible].

[illegible] pieces of COREA POPLINS at 25c., reduced from [illegible].

[illegible] pieces of GOAT'S HAIR POPLINS at 37½c., reduced from 50c.

[illegible] pieces of Silk Weft MOHAIR PONGEES, at 37½c., reduced from 60c.

[illegible] pieces of Black and White Stripes, a washing material, 25c.

Fine FRENCH GRENADINES, 50c., reduced from $1.

GAUZE DE CHAMBERY, in brilliant colors, $1 25 reduced from $2 50.

CHINESE GRASS CLOTH, for Summer suits, in all shades, fresh goods, from 20c. upward.

Black IRON GRENADINES at 25c., 35c., and 50c. per yard, former prices 37c., 50c., and 85c.

All other styles of goods reduced in proportion, forming the most extraordinary bargains ever offered in this market.

Customers, strangers, and residents of neighboring cities are invited to examine.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
Will offer
On MONDAY, June 26,
In their ladies' and children's furnishing department,
Ladies' Tucked Yoke CHEMISES, 75c.
Ladies' Cambric ditto, $1.
Ladies' Tucked DRAWERS, 75c.
Ladies' Tucked Yoke NIGHT-DRESSES, $1 50.
Ladies' Dressing SACQUES, $1.
Ladies' Tucked SKIRTS, $1.
Ladies' LINEN WALKING SUITS, $4.
Ladies' WHITE LAWN SUITS, $3 50.
Boys' LINEN BLOUSES, braided, $1 50 and $1 75.
LINEN DRESSES, handsomely braided, for children 2 to 5 years old, $1 75 to $2 25.
PIQUE DRESSES, braided, for children from 2 to 4 years old, $2 and $3.
INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE.
Infants' DRESSES, SLIPS, SKIRTS, CLOAKS, LACE CAPS, TOILET BASKET, &c., &c.
Ladies and children's garments of every description made to order.

MRS. A. BURDETTE SMITH'S PATtern Bazaar, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st. New arrival of Summer styles from Berlin and Brussels. This nearly completes the season. Grandest display ever seen in New-York. Patterns fitted to the form and warranted perfect. Cloth model with each pattern.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.

BROADWAY & 19TH ST.
NEW-YORK.

DRESS GOODS.
WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER THE BALANCE OF STOCK
AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES,
Previous to taking our semi-annual inventory.
200 PIECES BLACK-GROUND BROCHE GRENADINES, 20 CENTS PER YARD. (Former price 50 cents.)
500 PIECES FRENCH JACONETS AT 15 CENTS PER YARD, (formerly 35.)
300 PIECES FRENCH JACONETS AT 20 CENTS PER YARD, (formerly 40.)
800 PIECES FRENCH ORGANDIES AT 25 CENTS PER YARD (formerly 45.)
GENUINE TASSORE CLOTHS FOR SUITS, 25c. PER YARD.
FIGURED AND STRIPED LINEN LAWNS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

SUN-SHADES, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS
IN GREAT VARIETY AND AT
LOW PRICES.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.
WILL OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR
PARIS AND CITY-MADE SILK MANTLES,
OF THE LATEST DESIGNS,
At a still FURTHER REDUCTION, previous to taking their half yearly inventory.
ALSO,
TRAVELING SUITS, DUSTERS, SEA-SIDE WRAPPERS and WALKING SUITS
in every variety of material.
EMBROIDERED HOUSE JACKETS, THREAD-LACE AND LLAMA-LACE SHAWLS,
JACKETS, &c., &c.,
AT EQUALLY-LOW PRICES.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
100 PIECES BLACK IRON GRENADINES, coarse, medium and fine mesh, pure silk and wool, best Paris make and finish, making, in connection with their present large stock, the finest assortment to be found in the City, at prices from 60 cents per yard and upward.
ALSO,
SILK GRENADINES, BYZANTINES AND FLORENTINES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.
FANCY TRAVELING SHIRTS, READY-MADE SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, FANCY SCARFS, TIES, CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS, PLAIN AND FANCY BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERED SHIRT-FRONTS, LISLE-THREAD, SILK, KID AND DOG-SKIN GLOVES.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

LADIES', MISSES' AND INFANTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Complete with every requisite, ready-made, and to order at short notice, and at MODERATE PRICES.
N. B.—BRIDAL OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.
NEW-YORK.

At Mrs. Gaynor's,

NO. 824 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 12TH-ST.,
CORSETS, SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS.
CORSETS A SPECIALTY.

Most elegant shapes and styles in real Paris-made Coutille Corsets. Also, Werley's Woven Corsets, plain and embroidered.
A perfect fit, and to keep its original shape to the last, guaranteed.
Children's Corsets, Waists, Shoulder-braces, Nursing Corsets, Pads, Steels, &c., &c.
Abdominal Supporters and Riding Belts. Most approved kinds.

SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS.
All the fashionable styles in hair-cloth, skeleton, crinolines, &c., &c.
Trains, demi-trains and pompadours at most reasonable prices.

N. B.—Elegantly made and best quality Swiss and Lawn Suits on hand and to order at low prices.

A GREAT

CLEARING-OUT SALE
OF
$200,000
OF
DRY GOODS,
ENTIRE STOCK
OF
THOS. TWEED & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY.
CLOSING OUT
CLOSING OUT
CLOSING OUT
WITHOUT RESERVE,
COMMENCING ON
MONDAY, JUNE 26,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
THE ENTIRE STOCK,
CONSISTING OF
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS.
DRESS GOODS,
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MOURNING GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY AND UNDER-WEAR.
Purchasers of
Dry Goods will find this a favorable opportunity, as the proprietors will close out without reserve.
THOS. TWEED & CO.
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH STS.
N. B.—Fall and Winter stock will be offered on the following week.

HAIR! HAIR!
SHAW'S PATENT HAIR
can be combed and brushed, switches, chetilians, &c.
HUMAN HAIR,
cheapest in the country. Switches, 30 inches, $1 50 upward; chetilians, $6; curls, $1.
Ladies' own chignons dressed for 25c.
Depot No. 352 Bowery, near Great Jones-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
IXTH COLLECTION DISTRICT,
STATE OF NEW-YORK.
XIITH, XIXTH AND XXIIID WARDS, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, NO. 69 WEST 44TH-ST.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of law, that I have received from the Assessor the annual list of incomes for the year 1870, and special taxes for the year ending April 30, 1872; that the taxes thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy, to receive the same at my office, No. 69 West 44th-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of June, 1871, to and including the 30th day of the same month, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them, respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

SAML. TRUESDELL,
Acting Collector IXth District,
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1871. State of New-York.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Eighth District, New-York,
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN pursuance of law, that I have received from the Assessor the annual list of incomes for the year 1870, and special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1872; that the taxes thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy to receive the same at my office, No. 937 Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 10th to and including the 30th day of June, 1871, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

CHAS. R. COSTER,
Collector Eighth District.

FURNITURE.

WM. H. LEE.
FURNITURE FOR CASH AT REDUCED PRICES, for City and Country Residences, in every variety and style.
No. 199 Fulton-st., three doors from Church-st., and No. 277 Canal-st., one door from Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS. No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

DRY GOODS.

Bradbury Bros.,

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, PIQUES, and SUITING LINENS, together with a large assortment of
HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES, &C.
Also our great specialty in genuine
TWO-BUTTONED KID GLOVES
AT $1.
warranted to give satisfaction.
BRADBURY BROS.,
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

Bradbury Bros.,

Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery,
One door below Bleecker-st.
SUITS.
We offer the balance of our
POPLIN SUITS AT A REDUCTION
of 50 per cent. from former prices. Our assortment of
LINEN AND LAWN SUITS
is unsurpassed, and purchasers will find by actual comparison that OUR GOODS ARE BETTER MADE AND PRICES LOWER than any in the City.
BRADBURY BROS.,
Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery, one door below Bleecker-st.

Bradbury Bros.,

Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery,
One door below Bleecker-st.
DRESS GOODS.
We shall offer during the coming week the balance of our
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS AND SUIT MATERIALS at a great sacrifice.
Many of these goods were bought at the recent peremptory auction sales, and at the prices to which they are now reduced are the cheapest goods in New-York.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BAREGES AND GRENADINES, 12½c. to 37½c.; FORMER PRICE, 25c. to 62½c.
POPLINS, 15c. AND UPWARD.
JAPANESE SILKS.
The best quality imported, 85c.; Broche figures, $1.
Also LAWNS, ORGANDIES, &c., &c., at prices proportionately low.
BRADBURY BROS.,
Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery, one door below Bleecker-st.

Bradbury Bros.,

Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery,
One door below Bleecker-st.
LACE SHAWLS.
ALL LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
AT $3 50, $4 50, $5 AND UPWARD.
These goods are worthy of special attention, as they are WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT. They are a portion of a lot which has been in Paris during the siege, and are positively 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN GOLD COST.
BRADBURY BROS.,
Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery, one door below Bleecker-st.

Bradbury Bros.,

Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery,
One door below Bleecker-st.
SILKS.
BLACK GROS GRAIN AND GLACE SILKS, in great variety, at very low prices.
We are also closing out the balance of our Striped Silks at much below the market price.
BRADBURY BROS.,
Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery, one door below Bleecker-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 23D-ST., BOOTH'S BUILDING.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.
The Trustees have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining in bank July 1, that were deposited on or before Jan. 20 and April 20, payable on and after July 17.
Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 & 3 Third-av., N. Y., *opposite Cooper Institute.*
THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
By direction of the Trustees of this Institution, the usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid on and after July 19, 1871:
ALSO, an EXTRA DIVIDEND, at the rate of One per Cent. per annum, from accumulated profits, being, together, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum.
Dividends not withdrawn will bear interest from July 1st.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 10TH OF JULY,—*and not later,*—will be allowed Interest from the 1st of July.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.
ISAAC T. SMITH, *President.*
T. W. LILLIE, *Secretary.*

1871.—JULY INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
The semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to July 1, will be credited and paid on and after Friday, July 21.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.
The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st of July.
Bank-books in German, French, and English.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.
INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in July.
Interest will be added to accounts July 1, and, if not drawn, bear interest as new deposits.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. THEO. M. TUTHILL, Actuary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK OF NEW-YORK.
Chatham-square.
Deposits and accrued interest..............$2,789,823 74
Surplus...202,782 69
Total assets June 1, 1871..................$2,992,606 43
$1 deposited weekly, will, in six years, amount to $369 03.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed.
Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1. Six Per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
Interest from date of deposit.
Send for circular.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A YOUNG LADY OF RESPECTABILITY wishes a situation as traveling companion to a lady, either to Europe, California, or any part of this country; best reference given and required. Address M. H., No. 119 East 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced man as coachman; understands breaking and training young horses for saddle or harness; strictly sober; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address for two days E., Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BRIGHT-complexioned colored man as waiter in some private family or boarding-house; strictly temperate and religious. Address F. J. WATKINS, No. 45 West 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO THE 1ST OF July by a thoroughly-competent German gardener, as foreman, or on a gentleman's place; best references. Address FRED. BOGE, No. 66 Garden-st., Hoboken, N. J.

HELP WANTED.

ATTENTION.—GIRLS WANTED FOR EXcellent situations in City or country, such as cooks, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waitresses, houseworkers, girls lately landed, &c. Apply at CARPENTER'S Agency, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with reference, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—JUNE 20, 1871, AN envelope containing $6,000 United States Treasury notes, in denominations of $500. Whoever will return the money to J. O. BRIEN, No. 27 Wall-st. will receive a reward of $1,000 and no questions asked.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW-YORK (VIADUCT) Railway Company.

DIRECTORS.

ALEX. T. STEWART,	A. OAKEY HALL,
WM. M. TWEED,	JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
AUGUST BELMONT,	PETER B. SWEENY,
CHAS. A. LAMONT,	LEVI P. MORTON,
JAS. F. D. LANIER,	HUGH SMITH,
FRANKLIN OSGOOD,	WM. T. BLODGETT,
WM. B. DUNCAN,	RICHARD O'GORMAN,
JOHN J. BRADLEY,	JOSE F. NAVARRO,
CHAS. L. TIFFANY,	HENRY SMITH,
WM. R. TRAVERS,	EDWARD B. WESLEY,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,	MANTON MARBLE,
RICH. B. CONNOLLY,	JOHN T. JOHNSTON,

HENRY HILTON.

HENRY HILTON,
President.
HUGH SMITH,
Vice-President.
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
Treasurer.
EDWARD P. BARKER,
Secretary.

By authority of the Board of Directors of THE NEW-YORK RAILWAY COMPANY, and in conformity with the terms of the act of incorporation in that respect, the undersigned, Commissioners on Stock Subscriptions, give public notice for and on behalf of the directors of such Company, that books of subscription for the capital stock thereof will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June, inst., at the following places in this City, viz.:

At the banking-house of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau-st.

At the banking-house of the BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, No. 31 Union-square.

The Company is authorized to construct two viaduct railways or branches through the City of New-York, on the east and west sides thereof, from a common starting-point at or near Chambers-st., between Broadway and Chatham-st.; also across the Harlem River and through Westchester County; with power to build additional lines of railway or branches, from time to time, in any part of the City or Westchester County. The property acquired by the Company is exempted from taxes and assessments during the period allowed for the final completion of the railway in the City. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York are authorized and directed, with the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to subscribe for five millions of dollars of the stock of the Company, whenever one million of dollars thereof has been subscribed for by private parties. This conditional amount of stock has been wholly subscribed for and taken by the directors of the Company. On the completion of either of the lines of railway to the line of Westchester County, the Supervisors of that county are authorized to issue the bonds of the county to such amount as the Supervisors shall deem expedient, to aid in the construction and extension of the railway in and through that county. For the proper equalization of the interest of shareholders who may subscribe and pay in moneys at different times, the directors are authorized to issue scrip for interest on such payments, payable out of the earnings.

The terms of subscription will be as follows:

TEN per cent of the amount of stock subscribed for to be paid in cash at the time of subscription. The residue to be paid as called for by the Board of Directors on a notice of thirty days, but no call at any one time to exceed ten per cent.

Scrip for interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be issued by the Company, payable out of the first earnings of the railway on all installments paid on stock subscribed for within thirty days after the subscription-books shall be opened.

The Company reserves the right to close the subscription-books at any time after the 29th day of July, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEXANDER T. STEWART,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
LEVI P. MORTON,
Commissioners on behalf of the Company.
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1871.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY....$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY.............892,000
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

IMPORTANT TO HOLDERS OF JULY COUPONS
1-4 PER CENT. PREMIUM
PAID FOR DOUBLE EAGLES ($20 gold pieces) in exchange for coin of smaller denominations, by
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
announce that they are now ready to draw bills and issue credits on
JAS. W. TUCKER & CO.,
NOS. 3 AND 5 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE BANK, LONDON.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE, NO. 156 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1871.
At the Annual election held this day the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors:

EFFING. TOWNSEND,	ISRAEL CORSE,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. VAN WAGENEN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
AMOS R. ENO,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
JOHN WATSON,	WALTER BARNES,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY COFFIN,
DON ALON. CUSHMAN,	JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
URIAH J. SMITH,	CHARLES H. ISHAM,
SYLV. L. H. WARD,	WILLIAM PALEN,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,	JAMES B. AMES,

EGBERT A. CLARK.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES B. AMES was unanimously reëlected President.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, O., June 8, 1871.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held on the 8th day of June, 1871, it was
Resolved, That it be recommended to the stockholders of this Company to authorize the issue of the Fifteen Millions of Dollars of the Capital Stock of this Company, remaining unissued, and that a meeting of the stockholders be called, to be holden at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of July next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of such authorization.
For the purpose of ascertaining the parties entitled to vote upon the question the stock transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further notice.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF JOHN B. MANNING, NO. 6 Broad-st.—Special attention given to the funding of the bonds, stock and interest certificates of the State of Virginia under the act to provide for the funding and payment of the public debt.
Bonds, coupons and stock bought and sold at best rates, or funded at a moderate charge.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION,
JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LATELY ARRIVED AND FOR SALE—One of the handsomest ponies in America; is of the best of stock; sire Arabian of great fame; dam, a Kentucky mare known as the BELLE OF TEXAS; he is fourteen hands; dark bay; handsome as any picture; warranted sound and kind; single or double; any lady can drive him. Inquire for A. K. INGRAHAM, No. 313 West 13th-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE—ONE EXTRA FINE BAY mare, 15 hands; can beat 2:40 to pole; no vices; two pairs extra fine black horses; one fine pair bay coach horses, 16 hands; the finest and most stylish pair bay mares in the State. Call at No. 215 West 41st-st., near 7th-av.

TWO BAY HORSES TO BE SOLD cheap; 7 and 8 years old; warranted sound and kind, the owner having no further use for them; fit grocery, butcher or express business. Inquire at No. 385 East 10th-st.

FOR SALE—BAY MARE, A PERFECT PICture; 14¾ hands; suitable for lady to ride or drive, and kind and gentle for children. Empire Stables, Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME STRONG TOP buggy, pole and shafts, for $225; also, a good business top buggy, $150. Must sell today, as owner leaves City this week. Apply at No. 357 West 25th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN CAN FIND large, handsome and cool rooms with first-class board, in a small family in 14th-st. Terms, $10 and $12 per week; references exchanged. Address HOME, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen can secure a pleasant room and board for the Summer, in one of the prettiest and most convenient localities in Orange; terms low; family private. Address V., Box No. 268, Orange, N. J.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, handsomely furnished rooms en suite or singly, also single rooms; house and table first-class; reference given and required.

PLEASANT ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR, with or without board. Also large rooms with board for two at $13 and $15. 241 West 14th-st.

NO. 29 WEST 31ST-ST.—HANDSOMEly-furnished rooms, with or without board, to gentlemen only.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the day boats from Albany and New-York. Also, with the steam-boats *Thomas Powell* and *Sunnyside*, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Canal-st., New-York, for Catskill daily, at 5 P. M., Saturday at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

THE OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
Opens on the 27th of June. Every department of the house has been thoroughly renovated and repaired, with entirely new sewerage and water-closets.

THE NEW-HAVEN HOUSE,
In the beautiful semi-rural "City of Elms." Its modern improvements and most excellent table recommend it as a delightful Summer house, as well as a stopping place, desirable for tourists on their way to and from all points in New-England.
S. H. MOSELEY,
Former partner Brevoort House.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
Is now open for the reception of guests.
J. B. VAN OSTEN,
Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
IS NOW OPEN.
Land at Cozzens' Dock. For terms address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y.

ARE YOU GOING TO SHARON Springs, N. Y.?—If so, stop at the Howland House, which has been enlarged and refurnished this season. Terms, $14 per week or $2 50 per day. Accommodations for fifty guests.
H. E. HOWLAND.

HUDSON HIGHLANDS, NEAR WEST Point.—Extensive grounds, well shaded, view unsurpassed; cool and healthful; delightful large rooms, lofty ceilings; near station. Particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOME COMFORTS AT RIPLEY COLLEGE, Poultney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor; from May to October at low rates; building neatly furnished, and in the centre of large, well-shaded grounds; special terms to families.

TOWER HILL HOUSE—NARRAGANsett Heights, Narragansett, R. I. This new and first-class house will open July 3.
A. PARKER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS DESIRing board in the country will find a quiet retreat and home comforts, at reasonable rates, near Fishkill, on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad. The location is elevated and healthy, the prospect beautiful, the house commodious and well furnished; stabling if desired. For further particulars address A. DRURY, Moore's Mills, Dutchess County, New-York. References: N. J. Boyce, No. 120 Warren-st., New-York; J. F. Lambert, Register's Office, Brooklyn; J. A. Morrill, Record Officer, Custom-house, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT A pleasant farm residence near the Hudson, eighty miles from the City; communicating daily by evening boat; house on high ground, well shaded and in the midst of charming scenery; good table and moderate terms; references exchanged. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

ASTORIA.—PERSONS LOOKING FOR pleasant, airy rooms, house standing high, and table choice, will please address, for July, Box No. 184 Astoria, Long Island. Gentlemen will find the access easy and frequent by boat or cars.

ASTORIA HOUSE, ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND.—Newly-furnished handsome rooms, best French and American table. Terms $10 to $15. Boats from Peck-slip and 11th-st.

PELHAM BOARD—LARGE AIRY rooms; boating and bathing; plenty of shade; location healthy. Address M. G. H., Pelham Post-office.

AMENIA SEMINARY—OPEN FOR SUMmer board July 1. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M., Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
Will Reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, professors at a young ladies' seminary at Stamford, Conn., desire to board and instruct four children, under 14 years of age, during the Summer months. For particulars inquire of Dr. E. W. LAMBERT, No. 2 East 37th-st., or Box No. 524 Stamford, Conn.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogues or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOTHIC HALL. — YOUNG LADIES' school, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

RAILROADS.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time table.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

PREMIUM AMERICAN WATCHES, pronounced the best and cheapest watch made in this country, sold in silver and gold cases, at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
AN IMMENSE HIT.
THE LONG STRIKE.
THE LONG STRIKE.
THE LONG STRIKE.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
THRILLING TABLEAUX, BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, AND A POWERFUL CAST.
Act 1st—THE CONSPIRACY.
Act 2d—THE MURDER.
Act 3d—JANE'S PETITION.
Act 4th—THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
Act 5th—THE MISSING WITNESS.
In preparation,
AN ENTIRELY NEW DRAMA,
By DION BOUCICAULT, Esq., entitled
ELFIE.

TWELFTH NATIONAL SAENGERFEST
OF THE
NORTH-EASTERN SAENGERBUND OF AMERICA.
Chorus of 3,000 male and female voices.
Assisted by the following eminent artists:
Mme. Louise Lichtmay, prima donna of the German opera.
Mme. Rotter-Diffenbach, soprano.
Mme. Becker, soprano.
Miss Marie Krebs, piano.
Mr. W. Candidus, tenore.
Mr. Edward Vierling, baritone, (of the German opera.)
Mr. F. Steins, baritone.
Orchestra 150.
Musical Directors—Mr. A. Paur, (Director of the N. E. Saengerbund,) Mr. Carl Bergmann, Dr. L. Damrosch.
PROGRAMME:
SUNDAY, June 25, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
RECEPTION CONCERT
at the Academy of Music by the New-York Singing Societies.
MONDAY, June 26, at 2 o'clock P. M.,
MATINEE AT STEINWAY HALL.
PRIZE CONCERT.
Competition for the following prizes: One Steck grand piano, value $1,500; one Lindemann Cycloid piano, value $700; one book and music case, value $500.
MONDAY EVENING, 7¾ o'clock.
First grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert at the Empire Skating Rink; Chorus of 3,000 singers; Orchestra 150.
TUESDAY EVENING, 7¾ o'clock.
Second grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, at the Empire Skating Rink.
WEDNESDAY, June 28, 9 o'clock A. M.
GRAND PROCESSION
of all the singers, invited corporations, militia, &c.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.
Grand Picnic at Jones' Wood Park.

Admission to concerts	$1 00
Reserved seats, extra	50
Family Circle, (Academy.)	50
Gallery, (Skating Rink.)	50
Picnic	25
Season ticket, including reserved seat	5 00

TICKETS TO BE HAD OF
Germania Assembly Rooms, Bowery; Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway; E. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Co., No. 543 Broadway; Steinway & Sons, No. 109 East 14th-st.; Geo. Steck & Co., No. 25 East 14th-st.; Terrace Garden, corner 58th-st. and 3d-av.; Charles Schedler, No. 24 Broad-st.; Ad. Hampe, No. 6 Hanover-st.; David Spah, corner New-st. and Exchange-place; Aug. Ernisch, corner John and Nassau sts.; Ed. Schulze, No. 23 William-st.; Delmonico, No. 22 Broad-st.; Charles Klein, corner Duane and Chambers sts.; H. Bang, corner Walker-st. and Broadway, and Delmonico, corner Chambers-st. and Broadway.
OTTO HEINZMAN, Secretary.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
GRAND SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS
And his unrivaled Orchestra,
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Change of programme every evening. Admission, 50c.; private boxes, $1. Packages of 12 tickets, $4. To be had at all the principal music-stores and at Central Park Garden.

EXCURSIONS.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE BROOKlyn Yacht Club, on Tuesday, June 27. The splendid saloon-steamer SEAWANHAKA, Capt. CHARLES POST, will leave 37th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and Peck-slip at 10 A. M., to accompany the yachts in the race around the light-ship. Ticket for the excursion, $1 50. Refreshments on board. A boat will leave Peck-slip for Roslyn and intermediate landings at 5 P. M.

GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR Catskill and Coxsackie, landing at Yonkers, Cozens, Cold Spring, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck and Malden. The elegant palatial steamer SUNNYSIDE, GEORGE WASHINGTON HORTON, Commander, will leave Spring-st. at 7:45, 34th-st. at 8 o'clock, on SUNDAY, June 25, touching at all the above points. Returning leave Coxsackie at 4 P. M.

FOR EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC PARTIES—The large first-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW and NEW CHAMPION, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Spring Hill Grove, Aldernev Park, Raritan Beach Grove and Iona Island. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., upstairs.

MEETINGS.

BARTON LODGE, NO. 3—KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—A regular convocation of this Lodge will be held at their rooms, No. 594 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, June 26. Business—Election of officers. Work—Third Degree.
C. R. TRUEX, R. S. E. C. RUSHMORE, M. C.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....June 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........July 5, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY....July 12, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, July 19, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..............July 26, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.
FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
Malta............June 13 | Aleppo............July 8
Tripoli...........June 27 | Tripoli............Aug. 1
Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 80 State-st., Boston.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will sail July 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE
For Puerta Plata, Samana, San Domingo City. The United States Mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, SATURDAY, July 1, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Friday, July 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Thursday, July 27
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY EVENING BOAT
FOR
ALBANY AND TROY, FROM
Pier No. 39 North River, (Vestry-st.,)
At 6 o'clock.
Connecting at Albany on MONDAY MORNING with early express-trains for the West and North.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE, New-Rochelle, City Island, and College Point.—The swift and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves Peck-slip every SUNDAY MORNING, at 8½ o'clock, rain or shine, stopping at 8th and 37th sts., each way. Returning leaves Glen Cove at 3, and New-Rochelle at 3½ P. M., arriving at the City at 6 o'clock.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point and Yonkers. The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 34th-st., North River, 9 o'clock A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, on and after June 18; steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 24 E. R., (Peck-slip,) daily at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way, returning to the City about 6 P. M. Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves daily (Sunday excepted) for the above landings at 4 P. M.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY, BUFFALO AND THE WEST, SARATOGA AND THE NORTH.—The old, long-established, popular evening line of steamers leave daily at 6 o'clock from Pier No. 39 North River, Vestry-st., below Jersey Ferry. Fare $1 50 less than by railroad.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at Newburg, New-Hamburg, Marlboro and Malden.—Steamboat SUNNYSIDE, on and after July 1, will leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot Spring-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR CATSKILL DAILY.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and SUNNYSIDE leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st. at 5 P. M. SATURDAYS at 2 and 2:30 P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 120,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL, At public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE-ROOMS. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers. MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, June 26 and 27, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a private library of valuable and scarce works; catalogues ready; books on view.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK
OF THE SUMMER SEASON,
and LAST NIGHTS of
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as the
MAN
O'
AIRLIE.
LAST MATINEE but ONE on SATURDAY, at 1½.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, JULY 3 and 4,
LAST PERFORMANCES of the MAN O' AIRLIE,
and closing of the season.
LAST MATINEE, FOURTH OF JULY DAY, at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
JAMES E. HAYES..................Lessee and Manager
JOHN H. SELWYN....................Acting Manager
INAUGURATION OF THE SUMMER SEASON
by the eminent and favorite artists,
ROSE AND HARRY WATKINS,
who will appear
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 26,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
in the beautiful Dramatic Romance, entitled,
KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN,
supported by a powerful company.
SATURDAY, JULY 1, AT 2,
KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN MATINEE.
THURSDAY, JUNE 29, MATINEE
For the benefit of the family of the deceased DAN SYMONS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
EVERY EVENING
THE NEW LOCAL COMEDY,
DELMONICO'S;
OR, LARKS UP THE HUDSON.
RECEIVED NIGHTLY WITH
OLD-FASHIONED SCREAMS OF LAUGHTER
MATINEE of DELMONICO'S, SATURDAY at 1½.

TERRACE GARDEN.
JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.
58TH-ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3D AVS.
Head-quarters of all the singers.
THIS SUNDAY, June 25,
Afternoon, 5 o'clock. Evening, 8 o'clock.
Admission, 25 cents.
GRAND COSMOPOLITAN CONCERT.
JULLIEN'S UNRIVALED SOLOISTS.
Immense programme, comprising selections of American, German, English, Scotch, National airs and melodies. Music of all nations.

DIVIDENDS.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.

THE INTEREST MATURING JULY 1, 1871, upon the Bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold on and after July 1, at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia. The interest maturing upon Registered Stock, at that time, will be paid at the Treasury office only.
NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.

THE BONDS OF THE STATE amounting to $200,000, maturing July 1, 1871, will be paid on and after maturity upon presentation at the banking-house of H. H. KIMPTON, Financial Agent, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia.
NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.
The transfer-books will remain closed until the day of payment.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

COUPONS OF THE RONDOUT AND Oswego first mortgage seven per cent gold bonds, due July 1, 1871, will be paid at our office on and after that date in gold, and free of Government tax.
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
Financial Agents,
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., June 19, 1871.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THIS COMpany are notified that they can now present the coupons due 1st July for examination, for which receipts will be given, and checks payable to their order will be ready on the 30th inst.
F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
BOSTON, June 25, 1871.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1871, will be paid in gold, on and after that date, at the office of the Company, in Boston, and at the Banking-house of MORTON, BLISS & CO., in New-York. Schedules of coupons will be received for examination after today.
E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1871.

INTEREST ON MORRIS AND ESSEX stock will be payable at this office on and after 1st July proximo.
Transfer-books closed until morning of that day.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, July 1, 1871.
The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 5, 1871.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has been this day declared, payable 1st July. The transfer-books will be closed till that date.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and South Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1871, will be paid in gold coin, free of tax, at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, No. 14 Devonshire-street, Boston. WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of July next.
The transfer-books will remain closed until the 1st proximo. E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. free of all tax, payable on SATURDAY, the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from June 24 until July 3. F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on the first Monday of July next.
The transfer books will be closed until July 3, prox. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July prox.
Transfer-books now closed; will reopen July 5.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE ORIENTAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. has this day been declared from the earnings of the current six months, (free from all tax,) payable July 1.
The transfer-book will remain closed until that date. H. T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer-books will be closed until 5th July, 1871. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed until July 3, 1871. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND. — A semi-annual dividend of six per cent., free of all tax, was this day declared by the Directors, payable on and after July 1, until which time the transfer-books will remain closed.
GEORGE M. HARD, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on the 1st day of July next.
The transfer-books will be closed until that day.
JNO. T. BANKER, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable July 1 prox.; until which date the transfer-books will remain closed. J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

MONTGOMERY AND WEST POINT RAILROAD COMPANY,
MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 22, 1871.

THE INTEREST DUE 1ST PROX. on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on that date at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. C. T. POLLARD, President.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Bank have, this day, declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, prox., until which date the transfer-book will be closed. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 24, 1871.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1871, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank in the City of New-York.
V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

FEAST OF SONG.

Formal Inception of the Twelfth German Saengerfest.

Welcome to the Visitors—Greeting of Mayor Hall—The March Through the Rain—Decorations About Town—Scenes at the Headquarters.

The arrival in this City of the vocalists of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other cities, which would have been signalized by a splendid reception, was celebrated under untoward circumstances, the rain-storm reducing the affair to a comparatively brief transaction. However, the reception took place, though in an abbreviated shape, and the singers, the visitors as well as the New-Yorkers were, notwithstanding the inclement weather, in good spirits. In spite of the incessant rain, the sidewalks and streets in the vicinity of head-quarters were beleagured by a vast crowd of sight-seers, gathered to await the arrival of the escort, to surround the visiting vocalists, and which long before their arrival had started to meet them.

THE ESCORT.

The north-eastern Saengerbund Societies assembled at the Germanic Assembly Rooms at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, when line was formed for the reception of the visitors, under the direction of the Marshal, Major SAUER, in the following order:

Liederkranz, Suavian Saengerbund, Sing Academie, Melomanen Society, Harlem Maennerchor, Hudson Maenner-chor, Mozart Verein Liederkain, platoon of Police under Capt. NOUNT.

Marshal and aids, officers of the Saengerbund Societies, Arion Society, Concordia Maennerchor, Arminia Uhland Bund.

Beethoven Mannerchor, Harmonia Society, Hoboken Unartett, Teutonia Society, Rhenish Saengerbund, Harmonie, Winsley Liederkranz.

Schillerbund, Saengerrunde, Brooklyn Saengerbund, Mozart Maenerchor, Liedertafel of the Social Reform Societies, Social Reform Vocal Society.

THE DOWNWARD MARCH.

Shortly before 8 o'clock the procession passed down the Bowery and marched to the City Hall Park, where, at about 9 o'clock, the visiting societies of Baltimore, Philadelphia and other localities made their appearance. The arrival of the visiting singers was marked by the firing of rockets. The visitors were duly welcomed by the Mayor and the Honorary Committee.

MAYOR HALL'S ADDRESS.

The Mayor delivered the following address:

Welcome! welcome! It often becomes my pleasant privilege to welcome municipal guests. Welcome! That is the most hearty word in the English language. Whenever uttered it vibrates over the heartstrings of both host and guest. I heartily give it now. And I give it without a dissenting voice among my vast constituency. Sometimes the latter differ about the coming of municipal guests. Sometimes these represent a party, or a locality, or a limited class of people. Not so to-night. They who bring with them music, enrich the agreeable emotions of all. Your welcome is an unanimous one. Your associations harmony, and not discord. Music is the speech of angels that we all hope some day to learn. You were born in, or are descendants of those who were born in the land of song. The German citizens have done much toward aiding and instructing the popular affection for music. Your national love for it ameliorates the harshest characteristry of our business life. You came to constitute a congress of musicians. It will be pleasant to have one harmonious Congress. Whenever you may lodge, or walk in this great metropolis, you will hear a popular chorus of welcome, hearty and sincere; and when you must go, may the echoes of your voices and the memory of that universal New-York welcome long linger in our hearts and in yours.

AT THE HEAD-QURTERS.

The visitors were then escorted to the Germania Assembly Rooms, where the flags of the visiting singers were delivered to the Platz Committee, and an address of welcome was spoken by the Bunde's President, Dr. HEIDENFELDT, who, in a brief discourse, reviewed the improvements achieved in the cultivation of German art and song in this country. The remarks of the Bundes President were received with long continued applause. The visiting societies, after partaking of refreshments provided for them, thereupon marched to the different quarters assigned for them.

EARLY ARRIVALS.

The societies from Rhode Island, Connecticut and points of the interior of New-York, who arrived at different times during the day, were received by the Reception Committee on their arrival at the depot, and thence escorted to headquarters.

THE DECORATIONS.

Decorations along the line of march, and indeed throughout the City, were in course of preparation yesterday, on an extensive scale, and toward evening especially, the "German quarters" on the east side presented a festive appearance. The German newspaper offices—the *Staats Zeitung*, the *Demokrat* and others were adorned with flags and banners, representing a variety of nationalities. Along the line of the procession, numerous buildings were splendidly illuminated. The headquarter's structure, the Germania Assembly Rooms, presented without as well as within, a most picturesque appearance. The front of the edifice was bedecked from the base to the roof with flags and bunting of every description, and transparencies with significant inscriptions were abundant. In the centre towered colossal figures representing the muses, and below these, forming with them a group, were the busts of MOZART and BEETHOVEN. The Skating Rink was yesterday in the hands of the decorators, and will today, at the first general rehearsal have the aspect of a fairy temple. The rear is covered by a blue star-spangled curtain. Red drapery with gold fringes hides the walls, and is embellished with the portraits of the leading German composers. The conductor's desk shows on the side toward the auditory a gigantic lyre, garlands, flags and bunting beautify the space below the ceiling. The numerous society head-quarters, where the visiting societies are quartered, were also fully decorated, many on a magnificent scale; as for instance, Liederkranz Hall, the new Beethoven Club-house, the Arion Hall, and others.

PROGRAMME FOR TODAY.

This forenoon, at 10 o'clock, a general rehearsal of the vocalists is to take place at the Skating Rink, when "Frithjofsagar" and "Das Morgenlied" will be rehearsed. These compositions are to be rendered at the principal concert, at the Skating Rink, to-morrow evening. During the afternoon the different societies will accompanying their guests on excursions in various directions. In the evening the reception concert will come off at the Academy of Music, when the following programme will be interpreted: 1. "Lobgesang," cantate for solis, chor and orchestra, by MENDELSSOHN, sung by the grand men's chorus, under the direction of Mr. PAUR. 2. First movement of the violin concert in D, Op. 61, by LUDWIG VON BEETHOVEN. Performed by Dr. L. DAMROSCH. 3. "Reinzi" Chorus (Battle Chorus) by WAGNER, executed under the direction of CARL BERGMANN. 4. Overture by LINDPAINTNER, under the direction of CARL BERGMANN. "Lobgesang" will be rendered by the Gemischer Chorus, composed of gentlemen and lady vocalists of the Liederkranz and Sing Academie.

GENERAL NOTES.

At a meeting of the Honorary Committee, Mr. HUGO WESENDANCK was selected to deliver the oration on Wednesday....It is estimated that some 1,600 visiting vocalists are sojourning in this City, quartered at the different head-quarters of the North-eastern Saengerbund societies, at the expense of the Saengerbund, they last night, after the reception, were engaged in improvisioned festivities. The Baltimore Liederkranz was quartered at Liederkranz Hall, which on this occasion was fully illuminated. The Arion Society entertained the Fung Maennerchor of Philadelphia. The Saengerbunde marched its guests, the Germania Maennerchor of Baltimore, in triumph to its head-quarters at the Germania Assembly Rooms, and engaged in what is called a *commers*. A simarlar series of joilifications were provided for the guests at the Beethoven Club-house, and at nearly all other Saengerl headquarters, which are disseminated throughout the City.... A delegation of the Orpheus Society had arrived to participate in the Saengerfest festivities, and had been warmly welcomed. A society of Reading, the Reading Maennerchor, will reach New-York on Tuesday.

Singular Case of Supposed Suicide.

JOSEPH BARWELL, cutter in a tailoring store, was found dead in his room at No. 84 Perry-street on Friday evening. It appears that a week ago he left his position in consequence of some trouble with his employer, and since that time had been drinking to excess. Friday morning he did not leave his room, and in the evening was found dead in his bed, partially dressed. Yesterday Dr. WOOSTER BEACH made a post-mortem examination, but the body was already so decomposed that the cause of death could not be determined. There was a diary found among his effects, in which was written: "Farewell, my dear friends and relatives. I am going in for the grand secret; heart-sick and weary of the world, I take the chances. I shall not be much missed, except by one." Thus far it was written in English, but the following was in German: "Dearly-beloved wife, my heart is broken; without thee I cannot live. God bless thee, and may we meet again, where there is neither marrying or giving in marriage, where is neither Jew or Gentile, bond nor free. Adieu, always beloved ANNA. God forgive my sins." Again, in English, on another page, was written: "Blessed Jesus, who forgave the dying thief, have mercy on me. You know what sore temptations mean, for, according to Dr. WATTS, you have felt the same."

It was inferred that deceased had committed suicide. He was a Master Mason, and will be buried by the fraternity.

THE STOLEN ERIE STOCK.

Motion to Compel Jay Gould to Surrender Up the Stock—Argument Before Judge Blatchford—Gould's Contempt of Court Commented On.

The case of HEATH and RAPHAEL, the English stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, *vs.* JAY GOULD, FREDERICK A. LANE, JAS. FISK, Jr., and the Directors of the railroad, was up for argument, yesterday, in the Circuit Court, before Judge BLATCHFORD, on a motion to compel GOULD to restore to the receiver 30,000 shares of stock which it is alleged he abstracted from the receivership of the Court, and also to forbid the Erie Railway Company from enlarging the registration of their stock at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, by putting upon it certain stock which was fraudulently issued in connection with the abstraction of the stock of HEATH and RAPHAEL.

Messrs. EVARTS and SOUTHMAYD appeared for the English shareholders, and Messrs. BEACH and STOUGHTON represented the Erie Railroad Company and JAY GOULD.

Mr. BEACH, in petitioning for a delay, called the attention of the Court to the fact that the original order made by the Court for the absolute handing over of these certificates of stock was subsequently modified, and the Master was commissioned to ascertain and report as to the validity of 30,000 shares said to have been issued by the Erie Railway Company, and registered upon the basis of 30,000 of these 60,000 shares in the custody of the Receiver. The hearing before the Master was unfinished. On Tuesday last the case in behalf of HEATH and RAPHAEL terminated, and an application was made for permission to prove the ownership of the stock in dispute, but it was refused. His present motion was upon the papers served upon him in regard to the question now before the Court, and which the action of the other side did not afford him an opportunity of considering it. The papers were served upon him on Monday evening at 6 o'clock, and since then Mr. GOULD was unable to examine them. He had an affidavit to that effect, and if the Court should grant the application he intended to make for the enlargement of the order, the extension of the power of the Master, it appeared to him that all proceedings should be suspended until the report from the Master was completed. He read affidavits of Mr. WM. H. MORGAN, attorney for the Erie Railway Company, and Mr. GOULD, to the effect that the time afforded them for the examination of the papers was insufficient, and continued to say that all the merits of the entire litigation were involved in this motion. Mr. GOULD did not desire to delay the trial, and only asked for an opportunity to make himself familiar with the papers upon which this application was sought to be sustained.

Mr. SOUTHMAYD observed that the purport of the application was not correctly stated. It was not a motion to force Mr. GOULD to deliver up some property to which he lays claim, but to restore to the possession of the Court 30,000 shares of stock which were in its possession, and which he abstracted without the color of an excuse. He denied that there was anything in these papers which Mr. GOULD was unfamiliar with, and there was no question before the Court but the bare naked outrage of the abstraction of this stock from the receiver. Mr. GOULD never could realize any offense he had committed until he was brought into the Court for punishment. It reviewed the evidence before the Master, and contended that when Mr. GOULD found himself in a tight place he tried to postpone the issue, but those who had been robbed had some rights, and the Court whose dignity was outraged was bound to take speedy cognizance of the matter.

Mr. BEACH maintained that there was no evidence to prove that Mr. GOULD ever interfered with the property in the custody of the Court. He merely used 30,000 shares of stock in the possession of the Erie Railroad as the basis of the registration for this new certificate. Counsel asserted that the object of the Erie Railroad Company in the present proceedings was to bring the property back to its true owners and to prevent HEATH and RAPHAEL from carrying this stock from the country to England in defiance of the rights of the resident American owners. Messrs. FISK and GOULD were large owners of this very stock, and they asked an opportunity to present their own title, yet for asserting their rights they are denounced as robbers and thieves. He asked for a delay to enable him to meet the motion properly, and arrive at the truth at the bottom of this litigation.

Mr. STOUGHTON said that this application, which involved the liberty of Mr. GOULD, was the most extraordinary he ever heard, and had no parallel in all the Courts in the civilized community.

The Court thought that a delay should be granted, and decided that the opening argument on the part of HEATH and RAPHAEL take place then, and the further hearing of the case be adjourned until next Thursday.

Mr. SOUTHMAYD then read the opening papers for HEATH and RAPHAEL.

Mr. BEACH read the affidavits made by JAY GOULD, JAMES FISK and JUSTIN D. WHITE. In the affidavit of GOULD it was stated that an offer had been made by an agent of HEATH and RAPHEL for a settlement of this litigation, and that after negotiation had proceeded in regard to the proposed settlement it was broken off.

Mr. SOUTHMAYD—I should like to know who the agent referred to was?

Mr. BEACH—The name of the gentleman was omitted from motives of delicacy.

Judge BLATCHFORD—If the name is not stated in the affidavit the Court will pay no attention to it.

Mr. BEACH—I am now informed that the name of the gentleman is Mr. THOMPSON.

Judge BLATCHFORD—The Court can take no notice of it unless it is mentioned in the affidavit.

Mr. SOUTHMAYD then commenced his argument in behalf of HEATH and RAPHAEL. In the course of his observations he said: What was the status of funds placed in the hands of a receiver appointed by a Court, and what was to be done with a person who fraudulently or injuriously dealt with funds so placed? He quoted opinions of Chancellor WALLWORTH bearing on these points. Property was in the hands of a receiver upon a distress warrant for rent. As the property was in the legal possession of the Court through its officers, it was a contempt of Court to remove it, and though the landlord might have been mistaken as to his rights, the order of the Court was that it should be restored within twenty days by the party who took it, though he was not a party to the suit, yet had a prior claim to it. Any one who took such property was obliged to restore it. Any man who interfered with property in the hands of the Court rendered himself liable for it, and when he was called upon to restore it he could not throw himself back on his common law rights. If a man abstracted property from a Court, and had fuel enough to keep the fire going for ten years, the wrong would last for a long time, but the Court would compel him to restore it, or go to prison until he did. Through the ingenuity and unscrupulousness of Mr. GOUDD, this litigation might be extended for five years. He applied the legal principles he enunciated to the present case, and observed that these 30,000 shares of stock, which ought to be in the possession of the receiver, were taken by GOULD to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and upon the false representation that the new stock was issued upon its basis, got it certified, put upon the market, and the proceeds went into his own pocket. These new certificates thus taken and re-dealt with by GOULD, were properly of this receivership and under the protection of the Court. This action of GOULD'S effectively took away the market value of his client's stock, and invested it in his own false issue. He referred to Mr. GOULD'S action in the premises as developed in the evidence, contending that there was no doubt of his personal responsibility in that regard. He denied the theory advanced in behalf of the Erie Railroad, and to which so much importance was attached, that the registration of stock at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company was local, and did not affect its marketable value in Europe.

At this point of his argument the Court adjourned to Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

A Model Ocean Steamer.

The *Atlantic*, the sister ship to the *Oceanic*, the pioneer of the "White Star line," has arrived at this port, and is now docked at the Company's wharf at Jersey City. Never, perhaps, were two ships so exactly alike, and those interested in ocean craft who missed seeing the *Oceanic* will now have an opportunity of inspecting a vessel in every way her equal, and in some of her interior arrangements probably her superior. The *Atlantic* sails July 1, and has long since had every berth engaged for that date. The *Oceanic*, on her last voyage, carried 240 saloon passengers. This was, however, under exceptional conditions, and it has been since decided by the managers of the line that in future 130 saloon passengers only are to make up the full complement. She made the trip in eight days and six hours. The main saloon of the *Atlantic* can seat 200 comfortably. The *Oceanic* is now en route from Liverpool, and leaves this port on her return voyage July 5. The *Baltic* will leave Liverpool Aug. 1. The remaining three ships are well forward.

DR. LANAHAN REMOVED.

The Book Committee Decapitates the Assistant Agent—The Final Decision With the Bishops.

The Book Committee and Bishops JANES, SCOTT and AMES were in secret session all day yesterday, considering and discussing the evidence in the case of Dr. LANAHAN. A portion of the testimony was read over and much time was occupied by members in setting forth their views. It was finally decided to come to a direct vote on the charges contained in Dr. CARLTON'S letter of May 25, 1871, and, in spite of several attempts to adjourn, the body sat through after the noon recess till the charges were disposed of, which was not till about 7 o'clock in the evening.

Dr. LANAHAN was expelled from his office, as far as it lies within the power of the Committee to expel him, though the final decision in the matter lies with the Bishops, without whose sanction the Committee's action goes for nothing. The attitude of the Bishops in the question has not been developed. They have sat in their corner listening patiently all through the trial, but dropped not a word as to their opinions.

The Committee sustained the three charges separately and as a whole. The first one was voted upon in two parts. The first division charged that the Assistant Agent made an affidavit, and caused a proceeding to be instituted thereon, in the Supreme Court, for the purpose of procuring a writ of mandamus from said Court against the Book Concern and its Agent to compel free access to all the books, &c. This was not denied during the trial, and passed unanimously. The second division declared that "he based such assumption upon the improper assumption that he was an Agent a and corporator of said Book Concern, having equal power and authority with said Agent, &c.," all of which is contrary to his proper official conduct. On this vote the division was made which marks the attitude of each member of the Committee on the general question: Yeas—Messrs. Brooks, Blades, Bannister, Moore, Kennedy, Erwin, Rawlins, Bingham, Maltby, Rothweiler, Woodruff—11. Nays—Messrs. Pike, Slicer, Maltby, Vernon—4. The record was the same on the second charge, which declares "that the Assistant Agent has arrogated authority not accorded to him by any authority of the Church, and that his proceeding in a temporal Court tends to scandalize the Church and the Concern." On the third charge also the same vote was made. This specifies: 1. Disregard and contempt of the authority of the Book Committee and of the Agent of the Book Concern. 2. Causing to be copied large portions of the books of account of the Concern and carrying the said copies away from the establishment. 3. Causing extracts from said copies and pretended results of examination thereof by accountants to be printed secretly, without the knowledge of the Agent or conference with him. 4. He has threatened further legal proceedings if his demands are not complied with.

The act of removal was then carried by the same majority, the following resolutions being adopted:

Resolved, First—That the Book Concern having concluded the investigation of the complaint of Rev. THOMAS CARLTON, Agent of the Methodist Book Concern, dated May 25, 1871, against Rev. JOHN LANAHAN, Assistant Book Agent, and having entered our findings upon the several terms of the complaint, it is our judgment that Rev. JOHN LANAHAN aforesaid should be removed from his office as Assistant Book Agent, and he is hereby removed.

Resolved, Second—That the Bishops in attendance be officially certified of this action of the Book Committee.

In taking this action the Committee acted on the ground that it is an executive rather than a judicial body. They do not claim to have ascertained whether or not there have been frauds in the Book Concern. They think that the public manner in which Dr. LANAHAN has brought his charges, and the pertinacity with which he has insisted upon them after they were disposed of by the Committee, has been detrimental to the Concern, and rendered him worse than useless as an employe, consequently they discharge him. The charges of fraud which he has brought against the Concern previous to this time they do not set down as untrue, but as unproved by him. They will now investigate the matter in their own way, as they desire to hold a more thorough inquiry than Dr. LANAHAN'S has been.

The minority declare that if the Concern has been suffering from frauds during these many years, which it may have been, Dr. LANAHAN almost deserves canonization for his magnificent efforts to lay bare and cure the disease, and that in any case it is unfair to punish a man for charging the existence of frauds which the Committee acknowledge they are not now prepared to deny, and concerning which the deposed man has not been allowed to bring in evidence. They claim that at this stage of the investigation this exercise of the power of the Committee—confessedly an arbitrary and not a judicial act—does a monstrous injustice to a man who has suffered for what he believes to be the truth, besides putting a premium on concealment in the future. To hear the evidence first and depose afterward, if necessary, they think would be more just and wise.

The decision of the Bishops is anxiously waited for, and till it is known it is doubtful how the question of the frauds will be entered upon.

Gen. Butler on the Commune.

The citizens of Gloucester, Mass., dedicated their new Town Hall, on Thursday last. At the close of the usual exercises, Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER was introduced, and made a brief address, from which we quote the following paragraphs:

The reason why liberty has never found a firm foothold in the Old World is a want of town or municipal organization. We have all heard with horror, disgust and indignation of the great struggle which has recently taken place in France between the Commune and the Versailles Government. We have all made our minds up upon it with more or less intelligence, because we have only heard the story of that conflict through the mouths of the enemies of the Commune. What was that Commune? It was an endeavor of the people of the City of Paris to have a town government such as we enjoy here, or a city Government—in one word, a municipal form of Government; that they should not be ruled against their consent by the General Government of France. They wished to secure that which we no more appreciate than the air we breathe or the water we drink—a town Government. That terrible struggle was the struggle of a city of two millions of people insisting upon a right we all enjoy, that of self-government. It was the struggle of the working man, the struggle of the laborer, of the middle class for self-government which should be the germ of a future republic. How dreadfully and fearfully that struggle was carried on we have heard, and how dreadful its results we all know, except that none of us can foretell what has been the result on the future liberties of mankind by the crushing out of the Commune. The crushing out of a people struggling for such a Government has, I fear, rolled back the tide of republican liberty in Europe for years and years, if not forever.

This thought has hardly yet obtained a place in the minds of the American people. We have only been told that they attempted to set fire with petroleum to the great structures built by kings and princes; that they pulled down the column erected to commemorate the great deeds of the first NAPOLEON, in the Place Vendome. The first was done by the decree of the city Government. Why? Upon what theory was that done? We are told we must execrate the men who did it. They said this column was erected as an emblem of the military glory of a despot, to commemorate his deeds. The first act of a free people was to tear it down and level it to the ground, although they might destroy a work of art in so doing. Was not that in accordance with the spirit of free institutions?

We hear that the Versailles Government overpowered them, and they offered to deliver themselves up and become what? Become prisoners of war. They were answered, "Nothing but extermination." And then we are told that they said, 'If we are to be exterminated then all the monuments of human despotism shall fall with us; the Palace of the Tuileries, the Louvre, all the great public buildings erected by the sweat and toil of unrequited labor, shall come down if we are to perish." In the agony of desperation—and it was an act of desperation, not by any manner of means to be justified or defended, but simply to speak the truth to you. It was the act of desperate men—they fired their own city. What could make well-taught women, well-instructed men, leave their homes and fire their own and their neighbors' houses, but desperation? What was that act but the turning of the worm when it was trodden upon? Does it lie in the mouth of the lover of American liberty to say that the laboring men of Paris should not pull down the palaces of kings, raised by despotism and wrong, by unrequited labor, which never in any free Government could have been made? Therefore, I thought fit on this occasion to call to your attention the struggle of a people, maddened, infuriated, wronged, in the hope and with the endeavor to obtain that which we enjoy—a municipal Government. That was the struggle of the French Commune. It was the effect of a wronged people arising in its wrath and its madness. But, you say, they were but the working men, and you point to their deeds, the tearing down of temples and the burning of buildings. What did the Versailles or the Thiers Government do when they obtained the mastery of the city? They marched them out by fifties and hundreds, the tender women and still tenderer children of thirteen or fourteen, manacled together, and shot them by machinery. Because men were not found cruel enough to do the act, therefore the *mitrailleuse*, a gun that works by machinery by simply turning a crank, was used to mow them down by platoons. For the purpose of obtaining a municipal Government and liberty under the law this great struggle has gone on, and I pray you, one and all, to read it with this view, for the purpose of strengthening your love for the institutions of your own Government and for the appreciation of the benefits of a municipal Government.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Criminals in the Police Courts.

Early yesterday morning JAMES CONLON was in the room of CATHARINE SMITH, at No. 14 Dover-street, acting in a very disorderly manner. He finally got into a dispute with her about some money he claimed to have lost in her room two years ago, and threatened to set fire to the premises if she did not make restitution. She left the room, and he then ignited the bed-clothing, but her immediate return prevented any material damage, as she instantly extinguished the flames. He was arrested for arson, but upon examination the charge was abandoned, and he was committed by Justice HOGAN, on a charge of being drunk and disorderly.

An affray occurred yesterday afternoon in which LEVI THOMAS, (colored,) of No. 46 Thomas-street, was struck by FRANK EDWARDS (also colored) with a hatchet, and seriously wounded. The assailant was committed by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court.

HUGH J. RICE, otherwise known as Hugh J. McLaughlin, was yesterday committed by Justice HOGAN on a charge of stealing a gold watch and $80 in money from GEORGE P. TUCKER, of No. 197 Washington-street. The complainant said that the property was taken from him in a house in Greene-street, and that RICE represented himself to be an officer. The prisoner, who claims to be a produce broker, denied the charge.

LOUIS LOHENSKI was taken to Philadelphia, yesterday, by Detective HEIDELBERG, on a charge of being concerned in disposing of goods, valued at $500, which had been stolen from the store of M. SAMUELS, No. 1,046 South-street, Philadelphia.

CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, the well-known lawyer, against whom Mr. CHARLES MCKAY, also a lawyer, procured a warrant for assault, voluntarily appeared at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, to answer the charge. The hearing of the case was adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, Mr. SHAFFER, in the meantime, being at liberty on his parol of honor.

At the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, MEYER BARUCH, a Jewish doctor, was charged by his wife BABETTA, who resides at No. 226 East Thirtieth-street, with abandoning her and his two children. The doctor states that BABETTA is an extravagant woman, having spent $30,000 in a few years, and he is afraid if he lives with her that she will beggar him. The examination in the case was fixed for Monday week.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning Officer BROPHY, of the Twenty-first Precinct, heard a cry of "Stop thief," and saw a man running along Thirty-seventh-street toward Lexington-avenue, pursued by a crowd of citizens. The officer gave chase and captured the fellow, who gave his name as GEORGE RAY, and who is a notorious burglar. It appears that he and two others, who escaped, broke into the residence of Mr. WM. H. WILLETT, at No. 53 Park-avenue, and had about $5,000 worth of property in clothing, jewelry, silver-ware, &c., packed up ready to carry away, when they were alarmed and fled. In jumping over a fence which was spiked with iron, RAY'S foot caught and his boot was torn off. He was taken to the Yorkville Police Court, and was fully committed by Justice COULTER.

Ruffianly Assault on an Officer.

Patrolman WILLIAM MELLIS, of the Tenth Precinct, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when on duty in Grand-street, near Ludlow-street, saw JOHN BARR, JOHN DOUGHERTY and JOHN FINNEGAN, all of whom he knew to be rough characters, acting in a very disorderly manner, although the two latter are members of the Fire Department. MELLIS ordered them to leave the corner, but instead of obeying, they made an insulting answer. He then attempted to make them leave, when he was assaulted by the three ruffians, who, wresting his club from him, knocked him down, and, while one struck him savagely about the head and body, the others were occupied in kicking him. MELLIS' cries were heard by Patrolman MARCUS HORBLETT, of the Third District Court Squad, who, hastening to the rescue of his imperiled comrade, snatched the club from DOUGHERTY and felled the latter and BARR to the pavement. An alarm rap was then given by HORBLETT, which brought Officers DANIELS, SCHMIDT and WALDRON to the scene, and the three ruffians were secured without further trouble. They were locked up at the Eldridge-street Police Station, and were arraigned, yesterday morning, before Justice SCOTT, at the Essex Market Police Court. They were committed in default of $300 bail each for trial. The wounded officer was carried to his Station-house by his comrades, where his wounds, which were found to be of a very severe character, were dressed, after which he was taken home. The two of his assailants who are members of the Fire Department will have their conduct investigated before the Fire Commissioners.

An Aggravated Assault.

Yesterday, as Mr. DEWITT C. LAWRENCE, of LAWRENCE BROS. & CO., bankers, at No. 16 Wall-street, was entering a stage, he was suddenly and violently grasped by the arm by EDWARD T. RILEY, of No. 143 East Nineteenth-street, who insisted upon his taking a drink. Upon his refusal, RILEY made an outrageous assault upon him, inflicting severe wounds upon his head. Detective TIEMAN arrested the assailant and locked him up in a room at Police Head-quarters. RILEY then upset the bed, demolished spittoons, water-closets and other articles. This performance raised such a clatter as to call the attention of the keeper. The prisoner was then placed in one of the basement cells, where his antics were repeated until he was seized and secured.

Greenwich-Street Dens.

Justice HOGAN was busily engaged during the greater part of yesterday at the Tombs Police Court in hearing one of the cases of the twelve disorderly houses pulled by Capt. SPEIGHT in the Twenty-seventh Precinct on the previous night. The case was that of MARY FRITCHLER, who was in the basement of No. 150 Greenwich-street. There was the badgering of witnesses usual on such occasions, none of whom knew the house except by general repute. After some hours had been consumed in the investigation the hearing was postponed and the prisoner admitted to bail. In all the other cases the keepers of the houses seized are held for examination.

Statistics of the Week.

Two thousand and eighty-six persons were arrested by the Police last week.

Fire Marshal MCSPEDON reports eighteen fires during the past week, with an estimated loss of $11,115, and an insurance of $412,900. Five of these disasters were caused by the use of kerosene, one by fireworks, two by spontaneous combustion, and the others were accidents.

The vital statistics for the past week, as reported by Dr. RUSSELL, Register of Records, show 45 still births, 171 marriages, 318 births, and 486 deaths.

Central Park Meteorological Department.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Department for the week ending at 2 P. M. yesterday: Barometer—Mean, 29.935 inches; maximum at 12 P. M., June 21, 30.126 inches; minimum at 2 P. M., June 18, 29.720 inches; range, .406 inches. Thermometer—Mean, 67.1°; maximum at 4 P. M., June 20, 87°; minimum at 6 A. M., June 21, 57°; range, 30°. Remarks—June 18, rain from 0h. 0m. A. M. to mid-day, amount of water, 2.23 inches; June 18, rain from 5:10 P. M. to 7 P. M., amount of water, .06 inches; June 20, rain from 6:50 P. M. to 11½ P. M., amount of water, .28 inches; June 24, rain from 7 A. M. to 1½ P. M., amount of water, .52 inches. Total amount of water, 3.09 inches. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,004 miles.

Another Friend of the New Departure Sings the Death-Song of the Democracy.

From the Richmond Whig, June 22.

The first great object to be aimed at by all persons in the North and in the South, of whatever political antecedents or past affiliations, is the defeat of Radicalism and the expulsion from power of that party. It should constantly be borne in mind that success can only be accomplished by an harmonious union of all the elements of opposition scattered throughout the country—Whig, Democratic and Conservative Republican. We put Whig first, because while as an organization the Whig Party no longer exists, we believe that the old Whig elements will have to be relied upon more than any other to achieve success. The Democratic organization still remains, and aspires to be the rallying point of all the various elements of opposition. That party, after a thousand defeats, still keeps its name and organization. But that is pretty much all left to it. The "new departure" will strip it of its former plumage and obliterate many of its former characteristics. It will have to assimilate itself to the spirit of the times, to adapt itself to the sentiments and impulses of the masses outside of it, and pursue such a policy as Democracy never before dreamed of. Should the mere accident of its having retained its name and organization gain it the advantage of nominal leadership in the great Presidential campaign of 1872, it will be none the less true that the victory, if won, will have to be won by men who have never been known as Democrats, and who would not have co-operated with that party but for its conformity in all save name to their views. The fact of the whole business is that the great movement now on foot—the new departure in politics—was inaugurated outside of the Democratic Party. It began here in Virginia and was bitterly opposed by many of the Democratic leaders. It was a popular movement outside of existing parties, and it took the name "Conservative," which name it keeps to this day. These things should be remembered, and the movement, when expanded into a national one, should not lose its characteristics.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The present guardian of CHRISTIAN L. VAN ALLEN, son and heir of the late "wickedest man in New-York," was removed by Judge INGRAHAM yesterday, and LAURENCE E. VAN ALLEN was appointed in his place, on condition of his giving security as reported by the referee in the case.

Coroner YOUNG held an inquest yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, in the case of JOHN BOOK, a boy, who died from injuries received by a log falling on him at the foot of Fifth-street, East River. Also in the cases of JOHN GALLAGHER, who fell from a third-story window of No. 233 William-street, and of GEORGE OXFORD, who fell from the hoisting-truck at No. 82 Beekman-street. Nerdicts of accidental death were rendered.

An examination was made, yesterday, by Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, of the body of E. K. WELLS, found dead in a room at the Frankfort House, and who is supposed to have committed suicide. The body was, however, so decomposed that the cause of death could not be ascertained, and the inquest was adjourned.

As WM. FOX, colored, of No. 28 Sullivan-street, was leaving ELLIOTT'S grocery and liquor store, opposite his residence, he was followed by a colored man named FLETCHER, who stabbed him in the left side, inflicting a severe wound. FLETCHER then made his escape.

Scarlet castles, mandarins, wooden elephants and an air-gun constitute the shooting-gallery of the period. A dozen or more have sprung up in the Bowery, and make money by "teaching the young ideas" of children of all ages "how to shoot."

Yesterday Judge SHANDLEY fined a contractor named DENNIS MCGUIRE, of No. 212 West Twentieth-street, $10 for causing one of his horses to be worked while suffering from a fearful wound on the breast.

Musical entertainments will be given by the Central Park Band at Mount Morris-square to-morrow afternoon, Tompkins-square on Tuesday, Madison-square on Thursday, and Battery Park on Friday.

SIMON RETINHEIMER, of No. 314 East Eighth-street, early yesterday morning fell from a fourth-story window of the house, and received injuries which almost immediately proved fatal.

During the past week adjudications in involuntary bankruptcy were made in the following cases: MILTON S. CURRY, PHILANDER T. MOREY, J. MANASSAS and JORDAN CONKLING, Jr.

Yesterday HENRY BERGH arrested THOMAS QUINN, of No. 120 East Thirteenth-street, for driving a white horse with a large raw sore under the saddle.

Judge Richard Busteed, of Alabama; Hon. H. Greenwall, of Texas, and Col. George J. Goodwin, of St. Louis, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

The Commissioner of Public Works will receive a Committee of the Citizens' Association to-morrow in relation to the drainage of Yorkville.

Hon. JACOB STANWOOD, of Boston, and Col. E. W. LEONARD, of San Francisco, are at the Sturtevant House.

A. D. White, President of Cornell University, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. H. F. Tremont, of San Francisco, is at the Spingler House.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, is at the New-York Hotel.

BROOKLYN.

Early yesterday morning Assistant Assessors TUCKER and SMITH and several subordinate officers, succeeded in surprising an illicit whisky-still while in full operation. The property was transferred to Marshal HARLOW, and JOHN SHANNON, RICHARD KNOLLES and THOS. MCLAUGHLIN who were caught running the still, were held in $5,000 each, for examination on Thursday next.

The ceremony of unvailing the bust of WASHINGTON IRVING, in Prospect Park, was postponed, yesterday afternoon, until Saturday next at 5 P. M., on account of the rain. There were thousands of disappointed visitors on the grounds when the postponement was announced.

A laborer who was caught cutting down trees for a property owner was fined $10 by Justice DELMAR yesterday, because he did not have any permit for his work.

JANS JIMPSON, an Indian, was caught begging in the streets, yesterday, and was sent to Raymond-street Jail for five days by Justice WALSH.

LONG ISLAND.

The East River Ferry Company and the Flushing and North-side Railroad Company have arranged to extend the docks at Hunter's Point to high-water mark; and a new slip will be constructed by the Ferry Company in order to accommodate the increased travel over the Thirty-fourth-street boats.

NEW-JERSEY.

On Friday night, Mrs. COOK, of Hoboken, undertook to improve a sluggish fire by pouring kerosene on it from a can. The contents of the vessel exploded, blowing off her thumb and spreading the blazing liquid all over her person. The poor creature ran into the street screaming, when she was met by two officers, who extinguished the flames, but the body was so shockingly burned that death ensued in a short time.

The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company have commenced extensive improvements on the basin skirting their premises. They have resolved to dredge the basin inside their jurisdiction to an average depth of twenty-five feet, so as to suit the largest class of vessels with anchorage. Docks and bulkheads will then be constructed for the more convenient and rapid taking in and discharging of cargo. The cost of the undertaking will be over $1,000,000.

About midnight of Friday, KATE VREELAND attempted to drown herself by jumping off a Cortlandt-street ferry-boat, but a gentleman interposed just in time to prevent her committing the rash act. She was taken to the Jersey City Police Station, and detained until yesterday morning.

On Friday afternoon the colored church at Morristown was set on fire by incendiaries for the third time within a year. Who the offenders were or what their object was is not known. The fire was discovered early, and the loss will not amount to more than $500.

Yesterday, MARTIN LAWLER and JAMES FREIL were arrested, in Jersey City, on a charge of knocking down W. KATZ, by a stroke of some blunt instrument, probably with the intention of robbing him. Mr. KATZ was in front of his clothing-store when the attack was made.

The notorious thief, Dutch HEINRICHS, alias Charles Gardner, and two of his confederates, paid a speculative visit to the Cunard dock, yesterday, to see the passengers off. The Police soon saw them, and the trio departed in a hurry for New-York.

A German named CHRISTIAN SMITH, living at Boonton, while engaged in picking cherries, on Friday evening, fell from the tree and, striking on a paling fence, one of the pales entered his bowels, causing almost instant death.

On Friday evening a man named SNIDER, living at Woodbridge, fell through one of the sink-holes at the Camden and Philadelphia Ferry-house, and was drowned.

Capt. WILLIAM LANDMESSER, of the Jersey City Schuetzen Corps, was the recipient, on Friday evening, of a handsome sword, sash and belt.

The annual Schuetzenfest of the Jersey City Schuetzen Corps takes place at Mount Pleasant Park to-morrow.

MARY GRAY, of Jersey City, left her home on Friday afternoon, and had not returned last evening.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 24—11½ A. M.—Consols and American Securities opened unchanged.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 91⅞ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 90¾; 1865, old, 90⅞; 1867, 90; Ten-forties, 88¾.

FRANKFORT, June 23—Evening.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 96⅛@96⅜ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, June 23—Evening.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 52f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL, June 24—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened steady; Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.@8⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.@8⅝d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation. PROVISIONS—Cheese, 59s. ᵽ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 24—*In steam-ship City of Paris, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Goddard and child, Miss Rossie, Miss Flanigan and child, Mrs. Annie Deland, Mrs. Sharkey, Miss Lucy C. Scravendyt, Mrs. F. Girandi, F. Mirander, M. Timon, John Moore, Richard Smith, John Eagan and wife, Henry Raucks, Thos. A. Voigt, Mr. Guinan, R. B. Lloyd, H. Norwald, Geo. Stoker and wife, W. J. Isaacson, John McKeon, Geo. Stoker, Geo. Stoker and wife, Mr. Heyworth, wife and 2 children, David Gillinam and wife, George D. Gillinam, 6 children and servant, Charles B. Allan, Charles P. McHugh, Mr. Cox, Archibald H. McCalman, Mme. F. Hobert, Geo. Fox and wife, Wm. Clark, J. Bircham, H. B. Allen, John McInnis, Geo. Jackson, wife and child, Wm. Stewart and wife, N. McLean and wife, A. A. Fycha, Terrence Reynolds, Mrs. Fagan and servant, Mrs. Younghusband, Miss Wakelin, M. Turner, Mrs. Guiness, Miss Cassidy, Mrs. A. Ridlet, John J. Murray and wife, J. Gallimans, James Martin, John E. Page, B. Sharkey, Chas. L. Gosling, Miss Amelia Clark, Mrs. Sharkey, Grant H. Fritz, R. G. Baldwin and wife, J. Y. Kelly, Jesse Saunders, B. Newgass, O. F. Gray, Mr. Hipolits Ilvarey, George Buck, Mr. Freeman, Alfred Ayres, Charles Terres, H. E. Walthew, Christ Hartley, Rev. A. L. Rossie, Isaac Hill, Mr. Frank, Joseph Turton, R. Carter, F. W. Cox, Henry Given, P. J. Kennedy and wife, John P. Hughes, Nicholas M. W. Hughes, P. J. Keany, Miss Mary Martin, Gerhard Kahrs, C. Glover, J. Ardell, T. D. Patchin, Joe Grinsty, wife and 2 children Mrs. Bgt. Dowling, G. W. Wesley and wife, Mrs. Cochrane and 4 children, Mrs. H. B. Lee, Mrs. Wilde, Miss Wilde, H. Worthington, wife, 2 children and infant, T. Sullivan, Frank Martin, H. M. Boss, B. Cluff, Mrs. Rogers, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, child and nurse, Miss Kirkpatrick, Master John Kirkpatrick, James Brown, J. B. Ratston, Mr. Rainals, H. B. Cansal, Wm. Wallace, Wm. Bispam, W. H. Fry and servant, A. T. Binney.

JUNE 24.—*In steam-ship Calabria, for Liverpool.*—Miss S. Cadwalader, Miss F. Cadwalader and maid, Mrs. M. Carter, Miss L. Carter, Miss E. Carter, M. L. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. James and child, Malcolm McEwan, J. Fisher, J. F. Woods, R. Knox, Emil Hare, Alfred Foreman, P. McBride, Mr. and Mrs. M. De Peyster, John Henderson, Hugh McGregor, W. A. Butler, J. B. Drakin, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Turner, L. Sergeant Crane, H. S. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wheelwright, C. E. Robinson, Alfred E. Griffin, J. W. Griffin, Miss M. B. Smith, Miss Sallie Longwood, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Sancho, Chas. E. Cadawalader, Miss Maria A. Kane, Miss Mattie A. Kane, A. Rogers, Jas. Andrews, Dr. Geo. Bailey, Miss Lizzie R. Bailey, Miss Laura V. Bailey, Miss Annie C. Bailey, Lady Thornton, two Misses Thornton, Mr. Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. Chyleman le Strange, nurse and baby, J. F. Milward, Mrs. Smith, Miss C. Catley, Mrs. B. F. Russell, Miss S. Agnes Kimer, friend and colored servant, Fred. Wyld, John H. Small, Mrs. Riggs, Miss Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Branch, 5 children and maid, Miss Riggs, A. Bell, A. G. Bernell, W. Murray, Mrs. J. H. Higginson, Dr. and Mrs. F. G. Richardson, Samuel Osborn, W. H. Powell, Robt. F. Sparks, Jas. E. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Allison, Chas. Loisel, Wilson S. Utts, C. A. Hastings, Grant Walker, Geo. Friske, P. B. Goodsell, J. M. Long and Master Bonn, W. H. Don, Geo. B. Don, Mrs. Mayer, Miss Agnes Bonn.

JUNE 24—*In steam-ship France, for Liverpool.*—D. Bain, Prof. Van der Nieber, Mr. and Mrs. I. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Fendrik, Miss L. Fendrik, Miss S. Fendrik, Miss H. Fendrik, W. C. Linton, C. R. Seddy, A. Nyter, P. Dumford, Miss Dumford, Master Dumford, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Underwood, Rev. T. Feathem, Mrs. T. Feathem, Miss Feathem, Master Feathem, Mrs. F. Derrall, Mrs. S. Herts, Miss L. Halliday, Mrs. Brush, Mrs. J. Cook, Madame Anna Bishop, Miss M. Fitzgerald, E. P. March, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Harper, Mr. Trippett, Mrs. Trippett, Mrs. G. Chapman, Alderman Thomas Forsyth, Mrs. H. Bowing, Mrs. Hogan, Master Hogan, Master P. Hogan, Mr. and Mrs. M. Phillips, Mr. Cropper, Mrs. Cropper, and child, Mrs. Bunster, Miss Bunster, Miss Williams, Mr. and Mrs. J. Williams, W. Fletcher, A. R. Graves, J. Hyle, E. G. Linch, Master Linch, Rev. S. C. Faitia, P. Fitzgerald, James Ellis, Rev. P. O'Brien and servant, Miss P. Jones, Mrs. Daly and child, A. P. S. Stewart, W. M. Baker, Miss Phalon, Rev. W. A. Marker, H. Gray, A. H. Stokes, J. Tagnum, Master Nash, J. Marks, Mrs. Adams.

JUNE 24—*In steam-ship Columbia, for Liverpool and Glasgow.*—Rev. Chs. P. Dorset, John Parkyne, James Scott, Mrs. Scott, Wm. S. Fish, John N. Colby, Robt. Melvin, J. M. Ranell, Robert Revell, Cummings Cherry, Sr., James Cherry, Nath'l P. F. Feurch, Wm. Elliott, Peter Gow, Donald Guthrie, Andrew Bissland and wife, Miss Mary J. Bissland, Anthony Van Ripper, Wm. Miller, Thos. Rainey, Alexander Miller, Henry Schirmer, Henry Stewart, Edward Cope and Mrs. Cope, Mrs. James Milne and son, Mrs. R. Galbraith, Mrs. Geo. Morgan, John McEwan, Mrs. McEwan and Miss Mary McEwan, John Bryan and wife, John R. Leslie and Mrs. Leslie, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Thos. McLeod and infant, John Inglis, John Gow, Mrs. Jane Henry, Mrs. Thompson, Jason P. Gelden, Frank Fletcher, Charles Abbott, Mrs. Devine, Miss Susan and Miss Elizabeth Bradney, James Ferguson, Andrew Johnson, James Gillies, Mrs. M. Arnitt, John Maginnis, Dr. J. Howoon and wife, Miss Howoon, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Booth, and other passengers in the steerage.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—J. Eikmon, Geo. Silcomb, A. G. Kane, W. M. Davidson, M. T. Guinan, E. M. Veigh and wife, C. C. Hardwick, A. Irving, S. M. Sullivan, J. T. Reilly, P. J. Colding, J. G. Marshall, B. T. McCoy, John A. Lewis, Isaac Reed, A. T. McCabe, C. B. Cleveland, W. J. Dexter, C. J. White, D. T. Walker, H. F. Legua, P. Greves, J. A. Barrow, R. R. Richards, Mr. Fairbanks, Mr. Patterson, J. McConnell, H. B. Dumas, E. W. Wilson, J. McHenis, J. Mansfield, G. A. Hudson, H. Hartliege, R. S. Renne, David Young, Lieut. Berryman, F. A. McAleer, E. A. Hernandez, W. O. Swoll and daughter, E. Briesenwick, E. A. Richardson, H. A. Lisbon.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steam-ship Mississippi, from New-Orleans.—Capt. Geo. F. Nickerson, J. Wallace, Dan. Neil, Mrs. Annie E. Hanna and daughter, Miss Henrietta Dreyfus, J. J. Weaver and wife, Miss Flora de Ville, Miss Lottie Wenstron, Edward Fenner, Frank Fenner, Miss Marion Nugent, Miss Kate Tibbetts, J. McElroy, Cyrus Taft, Pierre Mysneret, J. Burns, O. E. Roper, C. Summers, Miss Jennie St. Clane, Miss Belle Johnston, J. F. Gottschalk, J. Bosset, Jas. Pebrose, Geo. Meade, Anton Godon, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson and servant, Mrs. Wm. Allston and daughter, Miss Roseline Winters, Miss Annie Forrest, John R. Wilson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:30 | Sun Sets......7:35 | Moon sets.12:01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:20 | Gov. Island...1:19 | Hell Gate..2:31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 24.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Hermann, (N. G.,) Reichman, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Cortes, Whitman, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, R. Lowden; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown and Alexandria, G. B. Merrick; Volunteer, How, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia; A. C. Stimers, Davis, Philadelphia; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Neptune, Baker, Boston; Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans, Frederick Baker; Ariadne, Pennington, Galveston, via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Ashland, Moore, Brunswick and Fernandina, James Hand; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; George B. Upton, Roberts, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Washington & Co.; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia.

Ships Golconda, Atkinson, St. John, N. B., Snow & Burgess; Villafranca, Morgan, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Barks Dr. C. Tupper, Champers, Rotterdam, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Nora, (Br.,) Boster, Pictou, N. S., D. McCall; Augusta, (N. G.,) Hensen, Baltimore, Hermann Koop & Co.; Colonist, Andrews, Sydney, C. B., Wm. Ingalls; Mindet, (Nor.,) Brusgaard, Havre, Funch, Edye & Co.; Francis Banfield, (Br.,) Renner, Leghorn, F. F. Bulley; Vinces, (Br.,) Cook, Queenstown or Falmouth, for orders, G. F. Bulley; Margaret J. Wier, (Br.,) Kitchen, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr., & Sons.

Brigs Juliet C. Clark, Moore, Caibarien, Thompson & Hunter; Maggie, Curry, Sydney, C. B., Boyd & Hincken; Nellie Husted, Maloney, Brunswick, Brett, Son & Co.; Thomas Owen, Guptill, Havana, Thompson & Hunter; Tiber, (Br.,) Keating, Sydney, C. B., Peniston & Co.

Schrs. Frank Howard, Dermont, Para, C. Ludmann & Co.; Effie J. Simmons, Harrington, Jacksonville, S. C. Loud & Co.; Utica, Maloney, St. Andrews, C. B., Jno. Boynton's Son & Co.; Clara Woodhouse, Mount, Brazos, Woodhouse, Southmayd & Rudd; Laura A. Webb, Webb, Deer Isle, B. J. Wenberg; Jed Frye, Langley, Jacksonville, Fla., Warren Ray & Co.; Almna, Mitchell, St. John, N. B., Peter I. Nevius & Son; Camelsford, (Br.,) James, Queenstown or Padston, G. F. Bulley; Reward, Hill, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Fanny Keating, Kane, Alexandria, Va., H. W. Loud & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Main, (N. G.,) von Oterendorp, Bremen June 10, and Southampton 13th, with mdse. and 725 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. June 15, lat. 49 40, lon. 14, passed bark Endeavour bound W.; 18th, lat. 45, lon. 37, passed ship Guinevere, (Br.,) from Liverpool for Philadelphia; 21st, lat. 41 50, lon. 57, passed a national steamer bound E.; 22d, lat. 41, lon. 65, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Mississippi, Henry, New-Orleans June 17, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston June 21, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington 70 hours, with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship N. Mosher, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Mosher, Newport, Eng., 31 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Came the northern passage, and had fine weather, and been 12 ds. west of the Banks.

Ship Hudson, (of Halifax,) Anthony, Newport, Eng., 34 ds., with railroad-iron to order—vessel to H. J. DeWolf & Co. Came the northern passage and had fine weather, and been 12 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Emma, (of Truro, N. S.,) Forbes, Hamburg 44 ds., with mdse. to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Has had light weather the first part of the voyage; June 1, lat. 51 25, lon. 34 16, encountered a heavy southerly gale, and lost deck load; in lat. 46 23, lon. 50 04, saw several icebergs.

Bark Emma Parker, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Brown, Matanzas 14 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Has had moderate weather the entire passage.

Bark Johanne Marie, (N. G.,) Herksen, Bremen May 30, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Elvie Allen, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Allen, Marseilles 40 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken—vessel to Jones & Lough. Passed Gibraltar May 20, and had variable weather the entire passage; June 9th, lat. 38, lon. 37 30, spoke brig America, from Carthagena for Boston.

Brig Annie Collins, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Cochran, Wentworth, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Bertaux & Co.

Brig Emily, Brown, Cardenas 8 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell & Son. Has had fine weather with light S. W. winds the entire passage; June 20, lat. 34, lon. 74, signalized bark Charles Forbes, bound N. Is anchored inside Sandy Hook for orders.

Brig Caroline Eddy, (of Bangor,) Genn, Goree, W. C. A., 30 ds., with peanuts to E. R. Ware & Co.—vessel to S. E. Loud & Co. Has had fine weather up to Hatteras; since light winds and calms.

Brig Eastern Star, (of New-Haven,) Foster, Demerara 18 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has had fine weather the entire passage, and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Harry & Aubrey, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Briggs, Barbadoes 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to T. T. & F. A. Dwight.

Schr. Isaac Oliver, Pannell, Cape Hatteras 10 ds., with logwood to Van Bokkelin & Co.—vessel to Youngs, Smith & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Wild Fire, (of Gloucester,) Bass, Cat Island, 8 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas; has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Israel Snow, (of Rockland,) Pease, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall; has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Prairie Bird, Thompson, of and from St. John, N. B., 14 ds., with lumber to Jed, Frye & Co.

Schr. Magnolia, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Howard, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with 180 tons plaster to D. R. DeWolf & Co.

Schr. Helen M. Condon, (of Belfast,) Condon, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to Lane & Buckie—vessel to Warren Ray & Co.

Schr. Herschel, Birdsall, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. John A. Griffin, Foster, Wilmington 8 ds., with naval stores and shingles to Benton & Sons—vessel to master.

Schr. Paragon, Nelson, Baltimore, with guano to G. E. Wait.

Schr. Henry Middleton, Brower, Eleuthera 8 ds., with fruit to James Douglas & Son.

Schr. Lady Bannerman, (of Nassau,) Roberts, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to James Douglas & Son.

Schr. Agile, Roberts, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with shingles to Thomas Holmes & Co.

Schr. Cornelia, Fitch, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Agnes, Adams, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Leon, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Anna Maria, Kelly, Jonesport, with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Nellie Carr, Gilmore, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Norwich for Rondout.

Schr. John Comstock, Keany, Nantucket, with fish to Moon & Lanpbear.

Schr. Sarah D. Foote, Harris, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. F. A. Brooks, Fox, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. C. St. John, Sears, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, Bryant, Baltimore, for New Haven.

Schr. Davison, Smith, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. B. Markle, Bishop, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Brown, Providence, for Roundout.

Schr. Frank Pierce, Pilander, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Frank Merwin, Bunse, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. G. Huntington, Taylor, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Hudson, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lizzie, Taylor, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Joseph, Skidmore, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Vapor, Johnson, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Edward Ewing, Burns, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Parker, New-Haven, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Saxon, Saulsbury, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. S. Potter, Potter, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Charles Roberts, Rogers, Plymouth, with lobsters to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Angeline Van Cleaf, Raynor, Rondout, for Portsmouth.

Schr. D. A. Berry, Walters, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. McCobb, Avery, Bangor, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Gentile, Eldridge, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Idaho, Davis, Portland, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Nellie Chase, Hopkins, Portland, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Planet, Pratt, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Angola, Small, Franklin, Me., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. S. T. Wines, Hulse, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mail, Kelly, Portland, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Martha Weeks, Jones, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Treasure, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lavinia Jane, Mott, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Manlove, Garlick, Providence.

Schr. Surf, Abbott, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Henrietta, Ryan, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Undine, Emmons, Providence.

Schr. L. H. Hopkins, Predmore, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Dusen, New-Haven.

Schr. Celestia, Phillips, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Marietta Hand, Harding, Providence.

Schr. Julia Blake, Blake, Dighton.

Schr. John Lozier, Trefethen, Providence.

Schr. Favorite, Adams, Providence.

Schr. Earl, Fergusen, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Pettis, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Union, Hall, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. America, Shaw, Rondout, for Bristol.

Schr. Evelyn, Bulger, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. Annie Lewis, Dayton, Georgetown.

Schr. Hazeldell, Blake, Virginia.

Schr. Fashion, Garberry, Bridgeport.

Schr. Edward Tyler, Russell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Joseph Hay, Beebe, Greenport.

Schr. J. B. Norris, Kelly, New-Haven.

Schr. B. L. Sherman, Pratt, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, New-Haven.

Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.

Schr. Haze, Spencer, New-Haven.

Schr. Lookout, Hart, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Emily, Morrill, Stamford.

Schr. Mille Frank, Edwards, Providence.

Schr. A. T. Minor, Hill, Providence.

Schr. Gen. Knox, Lovell, Providence.

Schr. Arabella, French, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Gloucester, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. Artist, Godfrey, Somerset.

Schr. E. Flower, Bussell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Zoe, Hall, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. J. Fisher, Fisher, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Lady Antrim, Parker, Wareham.

Schr. Geo. A. Pierce, Poole, Salem.

Schr. A. C. Lyon, Lyon, Baltimore.

WIND—Sundown, light N. E., very hazy and cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Herman, for Bremen; Columbia, for Glasgow; Calabria, City of Paris and France, for Liverpool; Western Metropolis and Cortes, for New-Orleans; Ariadne, for Galveston; Ashland, for Fernandina; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Wyanoke and George B. Upton, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON—June 24.—Arr., steamer Parthia, Liverpool; Panther, Philadelphia; bark Eugenie, Gottenburg; brigs America, Cagliari; A. L. Palmer, Havana; Abby, Godwell.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 24.—Arr. schr. South Carolina, from New-York.

Off the port, bark Vinco, from Liverpool.

Sld. steamer James Adger, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 24.—The pilot boat Coquette reports passed in for Baltimore barks Josephine and Paladine, from Rio; Lorenzo, from Liverpool; brigs Cheviot, from St. Thomas, Swaney and Ocean Belle. The latter picked up the crew of the bark Daciasso, of Altona, from Hamburg, in lat. 30 12 N., lon. 19 20 W.

Passed out school-ships Constellation and Saratoga; barks Lothair and Maria, and brig Altavela.

Sld. ships Susan L. Fitzgerald, for New-York; Kennedy, for Bull River, North Carolina.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 24.—Cld. steam-ships Magnolia, for New-York; Tonawanda, for Philadelphia; Catharine Whiting, for New-York; schr. Willie More, for Jacksonville.

VINEYARD HAVEN, June 22—A. M.—Arr. schrs. Koret and S. H. Sharp, Boston, Philadelphia; Para, St. John, do.; Vincent White, (Br.,) do., New-York; T. Benedict, Portland, do.; Bay State, Vinal Haven, do.; Owen P. Hinds, Calais, do.; E. Louise, do., New-Haven; Leader, Rockland, Newport; William Hone, Bangor, do.; Vulcan, Pembroke, Taunton.

Sld. schrs. Jane Fish, Ellen M. Baxter, Olive Elizabeth, Leader, Vulcan, Vincent White, (Br.,) and William Hone.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA—June 22, sld. 2 P. M., steam-ship City of Merida, for New-York; 23d, arr. steam-ship City of Mexico, Timmermann, New-York for Vera Cruz.

DEMARARA, June 10—In port, schrs. John Rose and Lizzie Cochran, for New-York.

BARACOA, June 15—In port, schrs. Rebecca M. Atwood, for New-York; for do., 19th; Mary D. Leach, for do.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, June 24.—The Hamburg-American steam-ship Holsatia, Capt. Meyer, from New-York, touched at Southampton last night, and sailed for Hamburg.

The Anchor Line steam-ship Iowa, Capt. Ormston, from New-York for Glasgow, touched at Moville last evening.

The Cunard steam-ship Java, Capt. Martyn, from New-York for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown at last evening en route to Liverpool.

GET THE BEST.

UNION ADAMS & CO.,

NO. 637 BROADWAY,

HAVE NOW READY

Gauze Under-wear,

Hosiery, Gloves,

Elegant Neck-wear,

English Umbrellas,

Suspenders,

Bathing Suits,

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs,

Drawers,

AND ARE MAKING ADDITIONS

DAILY FROM THEIR

WORK-ROOMS

AND

IMPORTATIONS.

Warren Range,

With its special conveniences, the Dumping and Shaking Grate, Fender-guard, Warming Closet, Double Elevated Oven, &c., sold by FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st.